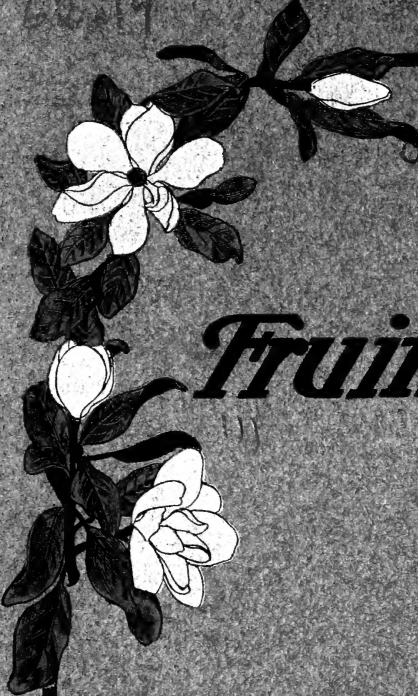


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No. 1
1902

P.J. Berckmans Co.
INCORPORATED
Augusta, Ga.

To Our Patrons



WITH this edition of our General Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., for 1902, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm for many years past. We feel a legitimate pride in numbering among our regular patrons many persons whose names appeared upon our Order book in 1857, and who have aided us with their faithful support in building up our present extensive horticultural establishment.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad street), and 1½ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, all our dealings being directly with purchasers.

The Nursery Department

Is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, 275 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 15 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

The Greenhouse and Plant Department

Now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant-houses, a large area of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants which, in our mild climate, do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of trees and plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and to Southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

Catalogues

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

- No. 1.—**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE** of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.
- No. 2.—**SPRING CATALOGUE** of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for Nurserymen.

Address

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY,

(Incorporated)

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Copyrighted, 1902,
By P. J. Berckmans Company.

Telegraphic and Cable Address: **BERCKMANS, Augusta, Georgia.**

We take pleasure in recommending the **ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY**, of Augusta, Ga., to those wanting Field and Garden Seeds suited to the Southern climate. Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed **FREE** upon application to them. (Mention our Catalogue.)

ORDER SHEET FOR TREES AND PLANTS

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY  **FRUITLAND NURSERIES**
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Date.

Forward by (State whether wanted)
by Express or Freight

Name

Post Office.....

Express Office (If different from P. O.) _____

County _____ State _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Post Office Order, \$.....

Express Order . \$

Draft \$.....

Cash \$.....

Postage Stamps. \$

C. O. D. . . . \$

Please fill in the above blank with your full name, address, etc. Carry out the Catalogue price of each item. Use this sheet for the **Order only**, and if necessary to give additional instructions, use the space headed *Remarks*. No orders filled for less than **One Dollar**. **No Trees or Plants sent by mail.** No Trees or Plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. **We never substitute** unless fully authorized. Please state if **substitution** is allowed (**Yes. No.**), should varieties first ordered be exhausted.

Directions to Correspondents.

ALWAYS address all communications to

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., and NOT to individuals.

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until ground is ready to plant before sending your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same name.

Give your post office, county and state, also street or P. O. box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS. In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING. We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

A charge of 25 cents to 50 cents for packing is made on all orders under \$5. Over this amount packing is free, except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, the packing charges are from \$2 to \$5, according to the size of case.

TERMS. Cash with order. If for immediate shipment, or orders booked in advance, 25 per cent. down and balance before shipment, or C. O. D. C. O. D. orders by express or freight must be accompanied with one-half the amount of order.

REMITTANCES. Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or drafts on Augusta, or New York. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Co.**

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect, when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rates, less than 40 at 10 rates, 400 at 1,000 rates.

RESERVING TREES. When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months, after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

CLAIMS. All claims for error must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained. Should any error occur at any time, we desire to be informed at once, in order to rectify the same without delay.

CLUB ORDERS. Special rates given on application.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

RESPONSIBILITY. We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failures arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Augusta being the terminal point of six lines of railroads, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON. This usually commences about the 1st of November; and open ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. Our Nurseries are free from these. See certificate of our State Entomologist on the last page of catalogue.

FUMIGATION. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Plans and specifications for parks, residence grounds and cemeteries, will be furnished at a reasonable charge. We are prepared to supply in large quantities trees and plants for landscape work.

Our long experience in this branch of Horticulture, and intimate knowledge of the trees and plants best suited to the various sections of the Southern States, is a guarantee for the satisfactory execution of our contracts.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot.....	43,560	6 feet.....	1,210	12 feet.....	325	20 feet.....	110
2 feet.....	10,890	7 ".....	888	14 ".....	222	25 ".....	70
3 ".....	4,840	8 ".....	680	15 ".....	205	30 ".....	50
4 ".....	2,729	9 ".....	537	16 ".....	170	35 ".....	35
5 ".....	1,742	10 ".....	435	18 ".....	134	40 ".....	27

General Information for Planters

Preparation of the Soil

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cottonseed and stable-manure compost, well decomposed, or about 1 lb. of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees

For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree, as possible.

Preparation of the Tree

Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After-Culture

FOR GARDENS. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

FOR ORCHARDS. Drill in cow-peas in May or June, or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least 4 feet between trees and crop. Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small-grained crops in your orchard if soil is of a light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster, or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

Care of Trees on Arrival

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees without unpacking in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES

Borer (*Saperda Candida*.) Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*.) Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green, 8 oz., lime, 1 lb., water, 50 gal.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or Codlin Moth-Spray with Paris green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Aphis, Woolly (*Schizoneura lanigera*.) For above ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root inhabiting colonies scrape the soil away and apply two or three handfuls of tobacco dust or stems around the collar.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*.) Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train-oil. Or spray with 4 ounces of Paris green to 50 gallons of Bordeaux or water.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*.) Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces, lime, 1 lb to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper sulphate, 9 pounds lime, and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting, and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea Exitiosa*.) During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up tree, forming a cone of 6 inches above the surface.

INSECTS—Continued.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*.) This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter spray use 20 per cent. kerosene or crude petroleum whenever this is procurable, in a mechanical mixture with water; (Gould Pump) thoroughly spray the trees in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen. Repeat in the spring, just before the fruit buds open. Select bright, clear days for spraying. When a kerosene sprayer is not at hand, use 2 pounds of whale-oil soap to 1 gallon of hot water; spray while the solution is warm. When the trees are in foliage spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or 10 per cent. kerosene in mechanical mixture.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit and other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

[NOTE.—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your experimental station, your State Entomologist, or U. S. Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.]

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Twig Girdler (*Oncidodes cingulatus*.) All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*.) These bore through the roots, and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of trees in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Catocala Caterpillar (*Catocala maestosus*.) This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces, lime, 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE VINES

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*.) Passing with a torch between the rows, in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*.) Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*.) Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Tree Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*.) Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cealodes inaequalis*.) London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES

Beetle (*Haltica ignita*.) Dust leaves with dry lime.

Fungous Diseases

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture (4-5-50); as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (*Eozasca Deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux at least two weeks before the fruit buds open; only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves, and save the proper fruit.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Pyrethrum, 1 ounce of the "Bubach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix, and add sufficient quantity of water

to make 50 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris Green and London Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Three pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. If used upon peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple. Use same proportions as for Paris green, but, being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion. One half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Sulphur, 1 pound; 1 pound air-slacked lime, and boil in 8 quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five or six days until the spider is eradicated.

SPRAYING.

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit, and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solutions continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene; this should be used on bright sunny days.

Insects and Insecticides

By Clarence M. Weed, D. Sc., Professor of Entomology and Zoology, New Hampshire College of Agriculture. A practical manual concerning noxious insects, and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pages, with many illustrations. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

The Spraying of Plants

By E. G. Lodeman. A very timely book that can be safely recommended to all horticulturists and fruit-growers. Cloth, 8vo. \$1.

Fruit Department

Apples

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern Seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for *late fall and winter*. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during the month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only *standards*, grown by either being budded or grafted upon *whole seedling stocks*. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have advocated planting whole seedling-propagated trees for forty-five years past, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

PRICES OF TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, 4 to 6 feet, single stem.....	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$8 00
Standard, two years old, well branched.....	15	1 50	12 00

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large, oblate conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET. (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive.

Gravenstein. Large, striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium, red; very juicy, subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green

Horse, etc). Large, green; acid; good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, with bright crimson stripes; crisp, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July. Productive, and a thrifty grower

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August. A very attractive variety.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

SUMMER GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer Apple; extensively cultivated in western North Carolina.

Washington Strawberry. Large; yellow, mottled carmine; flesh yellow, subacid; very good. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CARTER'S BLUE (Lady Fitzpatrick). Very large; green, washed dull brown-red, with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September. Tree a vigorous grower.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETEELE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November; tree compact, and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine

cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

Mamma. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, and of high flavor. Ripe October. A very distinct and vigorous grower; prolific, and a fine fruit.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Ga. Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Bietighheimer. A German Apple, which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large; cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures June to September.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary, and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October; very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper, and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

BISMARCK. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the U. S. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruited with us last year.

ETOWAH (Cooper's Red). Resembles "Shockley" in shape but more highly colored. Flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored. November to March. A fine keeper.

Horn (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat, or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow; flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens in November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum (Carter, Gully). Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; tender, juicy, subacid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and a thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty but open grower.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality, moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality; it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous, quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid; very good. October to January.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CIDER APPLES

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.
Yates. See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty**, **Red** and **Transcendent**.

Apricots

Prices, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

The best varieties are as follows: **Early Golden**, **Moorpark**, **St Ambrose**, **Roman** and **Royal**.

Cherries

Prices of trees; 4 to 6 feet, stocky, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

All grafted or budded upon Mahaleb stock, which is the most desirable stock for this section. The cherry is uncertain in this latitude and still more unreliable further South, but in the upper sections it succeeds well.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large; black.
BELLE DE CHOISY. Bright red, early.
DYEHOUSE. A very early and popular variety. Ripens one week earlier than **Early Richmond**.
EARLY RICHMOND. Deep red. A very valuable variety.
ENGLISH MORELLO. Blackish red; rich, acid. Late.
GOVERNOR WOOD. Large; yellow and red.
LATE DUKE. Large; light red. Late.
LUELLING. Very large; black. Very fine.

MAY DUKE. Dark red. A very popular sort. Early.
MORELLO (Common.) Blackish red; acid. The most reliable for this section.
OSTHEIM. Large; nearly black; rich and juicy. Late.
OLIVET. Large; red; subacid.
WERDERS EARLY BLACK. Large; black. Early.
WINDSOR. Large; liver colored. Fine late variety.
WRAGG. Dark purple; medium size; fine quality.
YELLOW SPANISH. Large; early; has a red cheek; juicy. One of the best.

Figs

Price, one year old, 20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; two years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Best varieties for general cultivation in CAPITALS.

Angelique, or Early Lemon. Small; greenish yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA. Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.

Madeleine. Small; white.

San Pedro. Brownish yellow.

White Marseilles.

White Neril.

White Smyrna.

Varieties recommended for drying.
 All produce large fruit.

Nectarines

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio and brown rot and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

COOSA. Very large; red; flesh white; a seedling from upper Georgia.

EARLY VIOLET. White, with blush cheek.

ELRUGE. Red, mottled darker.

PITMASTON ORANGE. Orange-yellow.

NEW WHITE. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

VICTORIA. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

Pears

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees only.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING: Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Oriental Pears

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow; with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear, there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees, four years after planting, have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here during August and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Le Conte, or Chinese Pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to the end of August. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte, in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.



KIEFFER PEAR AT FRUITLAND.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative. (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fendante d'Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Clapps Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Koonce. Medium to large. Very handsome. Juicy; sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Ripens early.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek, melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

Autumn and Winter Pears

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; Juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Beurre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich. Vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy

and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

Lincoln Coreless. Usually without core or seeds. Fruit very large; highly colored. Flesh rich, yellow; juicy and of fine flavor. October to December.

Peaches

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1,000
Purchaser's selection, first size, 4-feet and up.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$60 00
Purchaser's selection, second size, 3 to 4 feet.....	10	1 00	8 00	50 00

Best Varieties for Commercial Orchards in CAPITALS.

We have an immense stock of healthy trees, all grown on new land.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut them back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. A fertilizer containing one part of cotton-seed meal to two parts of acid phosphate is a most excellent fertilizer to use when setting out the trees. Apply 1½ lbs. to each tree. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Never plant in newly cleared woodlands; such land should be cultivated in corn or cotton for at least two years before setting the trees. Plow deep and if necessary subsoil. Drill in cow-peas, putting 4 rows between each row of trees, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees; cultivate frequently, and in February or March turn under the cow-peas.

To prevent brown-rot, spray with Bordeaux mixture, just as the buds begin to swell in the spring (never spray when the tree is in bloom) and once or twice when the fruit is developing. It is advisable to pick up the fallen, specked and defective fruit and burn same. This will reduce the curculio and rot.

FREESTONES

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph.

ALEXANDER. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young.

Amelia (Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, Jackson, etc.) Very large, conical; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but excellent for home consumption. July 1 to 10.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (Chinastrain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities, it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 25 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

CARMAN. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripe June 25 to July 1.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late. Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Columbia (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.) Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Cora. Above medium; white, with pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy, well flavored. September 15 to 30.

EARLY RIVERS. Large to very large; pale, greenish white; flesh white; subacid, very vinous and juicy; of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

EARLY TILLOTSON. Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe June 20 to 25.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of high flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

EMMA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

FREESTONES—Continued

FLEITAS, or YELLOW ST. JOHN. (May Beauty). Medium, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

Ford. A large white-fleshed Chinese Free. Very good. Ripens June 10 to 20.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun, becoming a favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Ripens with Tillotson, but of larger size. Highly colored; quality good. A first-class shipping variety.

LADY INGOLD. Resembles Early Crawford, but of better quality and a few days earlier; fine for canning.

MATHEWS' BEAUTY. A large yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper. Beginning of August.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, subacid; very good. Ripens July 1, or immediately after Tillotson. An excellent early market variety.

Oldmixon. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, vinous and excellent. Follows Mountain Rose, or end of July.

Pallas (seedling from Honey). It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10; blooms two or three weeks later than the Honey, and is, therefore, as a rule, more successful.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

Peen-To Free. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained; good quality. As this Peach colors a long time before maturity or full development, it is often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality. As this Peach blooms in January, it is only adapted to Florida and subtropical sections. Matures in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

RED RIVER. An improvement on Early Louise, but of larger size. Best quality; fine shipper and a most profitable market sort. June 10 to 15.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15.

ROBERT. Large creamy white, with crimson cheek. Flesh white; slightly veined pink; melting; juicy and vinous; quality best. Middle of August.

SNEED (Bowers, Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, and adheres slightly to the stone; quality good; of Chinese strain. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, its period of maturity being on an average of six to ten days before Alexander. Tree of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage.

STUMP THE WORLD. Very large; white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

SUSQUEHANNA. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

TRIUMPH. Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting, and slightly subacid; quality good. Maturity June 10, or with Greensboro. It is subject to rot in some sections.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADELLE. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. Ripe June 15.

WONDERFUL. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine, blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Good for late marketing. End of August.

CLINGSTONE

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy; sweet; very good. Middle of October.

Annie Wylie. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of best quality. September 1 to 10.

Darby. Medium; round; skin creamy white, with pale white blush on one side. Flesh pure white to pit; juicy, sweet, quality very good. Middle to end of October. An excellent late peach.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of September. Superior for canning.

GENERAL LEE. Above medium, oblong; creamy white with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10. Improved Chinese Cling.

Heath Late White (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Raay, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.) Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

June. Very large; deep yellow, mottled with orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Oldmixon (Congress Cling). Large, oblong; creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Oriele. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pendleton Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pine Apple (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.) Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

Plant. Very large; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. July 25 to August 10. An improved Orange Cling.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

STONEWALL JACKSON. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

Sylphide. Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing middle of August.

Tinley's October. Medium; white, with a wash of red. Flesh white; juicy; vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

EVERBEARING PEACH

Price of trees, one year old, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1 to 15, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time.

The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; **quality very good to best.** Freestone of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for **family use** or **small gardens**, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as we know the original tree, and have gathered fruit from it in its various stages of development.

Two-year-old trees in our test orchards produced a fair crop of fruit during July and August, 1898, the quality being pronounced as unusually good by the Assistant Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who saw the fruit here.

We now have in our test orchard a number of trees of the Everbearing Peach, well set with fruit of various sizes.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES

Double flowering, etc., 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10. See description page 23.

Japanese Persimmons

(*Diospyros Kaki*.)

Price of trees, one-year grafts, 3 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear, the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but becomes soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in English.

Goshio. Very large, round; somewhat flattened. Three to three and one-half inches in diameter; average specimen 10 ozs. and sometimes yields specimens 16 ozs. in weight. Keeps late. Flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Hachiya (Beehive, in Japanese.—Synonyms: Costata Imperial, Yomato). Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches; average weight 5 ozs.; flesh deep orange-red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-nashi, or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Maru-Gata (Round shaped in Japanese).—Synonym: Yedo Ichi. Medium; round; some specimens slightly oblong. Flattened at base and narrowing at apex. Skin dark red, often with black mottlings near apex. Flesh mahogany brown, with darker spots. Is edible while solid, as early as October.

Miyo-Tan (*Mazeli*). Round or slightly oblong; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep brown-red, but bright red or half brown specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross-fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and become so as early as October 1.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg; *Mino kaki*). Large, oblong. $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zengi or Zingi (Name of Japanese village). Small, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inches; weight 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid. Very prolific.

Plums

Native Varieties

Price, one year old, very fine, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

All our trees are grafted or budded upon Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta, from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September.

Persian Purple-Leaved Plum, or *Prunus Pissardii*. Fruit Medium, dark purple; flesh deep red, juicy, subacid. Ripens here end of May. A good cooking fruit. Foliage deep purplish red, retained throughout our warmest weather and until midwinter. Its great value is as an ornamental tree. (*Prunus Myrobalana* type.)

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops, and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened.

JAPANESE PLUMS

(*Prunus triflora* of Botanists;
Prunus Japonica of Pomologists.)

Price of trees, one year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the Le Conte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern States, they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited 20 varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices, received under similar names, contain the same varieties.

As with the persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and to avoid the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names, under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American nurserymen, have been adopted.

These Plums are not curculio proof, and fruit must be sprayed, as suggested on page 3. Distance for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way. All are budded on Marianna stock, unless noted.

Abundance, or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

America. Fruit very large; glossy coral red. Flesh light yellow; best quality. Very hardy. No doubt will prove a very valuable sort. Ripe last of June.

Apple (from L. Burbank, 1898). Fruit large, 2½ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, pale red,

sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone. Ripens after Burbank.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

Chabot. Two and one-half inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is identical with Bailey of several growers.

Chalco (L. Burbank, 1898). A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month.



ABUNDANCE PLUM AT FRUITLAND.

JAPANESE PLUMS—Continued

Doris. Medium size; juicy; sweet; good quality. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripe July 30.

Douglass (Synonyms: Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytan-Kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to August 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

Hale. Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; slightly subacid, with delicious peachy flavor; cling. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripe July 1.

Kerr, or Hattankio No 2. Variable in shape, usually pointed, $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the *Hattankio-Togari* (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called *Hattankio-Maru* (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific; an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent

flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety. A good keeper, and has brought high prices.

Simonii (Apricot Plum). Fruit large, flat, bright red. Flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. Shy bearer.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.



WICKSON PLUM.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

Yeddo. A form of Kelsey, but deeper yellow and later.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

The following varieties of Plums do well in the Piedmont sections:

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large, reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Damson. Of this popular Plum, we offer Shippers Pride and Shropshire.

Giant Prune. The largest prune known, fruit aver-

aging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces each, retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

Lincoln. Very large; reddish purple.

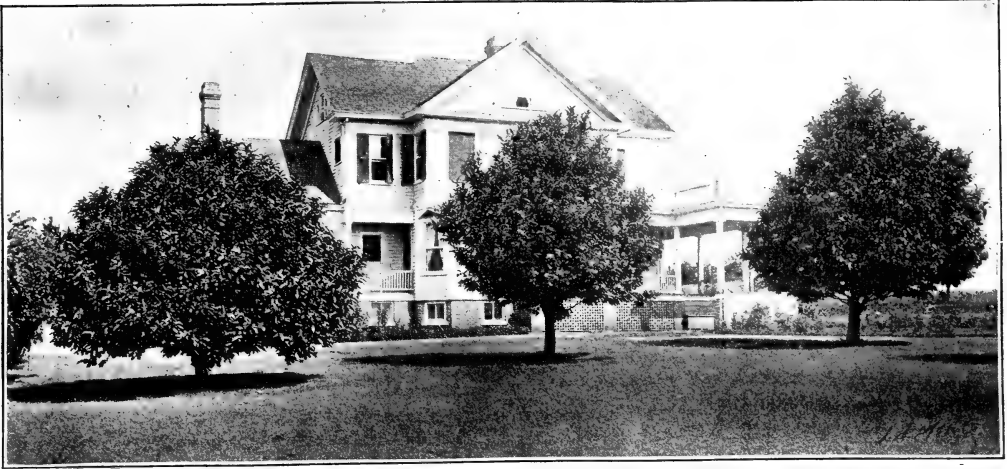
Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy. Recommended for the upper sections.

Cyclopedia of American Horticulture

Edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, now complete in four large royal octavo volumes. A monumental work, of the utmost value to every grower. \$20 for the four volumes.

Principles of Fruit-Growing

By L. H. Bailey. A complete treatise on fruit-growing in general, comprising the inventory of fruits, the location, tillage and fertilizing of fruitlands; planting and care of fruit plantations; diseases of fruit trees, insects and spraying; harvesting and marketing fruits; packing and storage houses, and various appliances for handling fruits. 508 pages, 12 mo. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.25.



SPANISH CHESTNUTS AT FRUITLAND

Nut-Bearing Trees

ALMONDS

Price of one-year-old budded trees, 4 to 5 feet,
25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South.

CHESTNUTS

American. Seedling trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10. \$15 per 100.

Large Spanish. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

FILBERTS

Three years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10,
\$15 per 100.

Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

PECANS

The cultivation of the Pecan is being rapidly increased. After the trees are sufficiently large they seldom fail to produce annually a large and regular crop, and are a source of much revenue after they have attained the bearing age, which varies from seven to ten years after planting. Pecans can be successfully grown as far North as Iowa; its natural distribution includes over 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hard woods, such as oak, hickory, etc., is fitted for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy lands of the river and creek bottoms, subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree.

The trees should be set from 40 to 50 feet apart; dig the holes at least 2 feet square, and fill in with top soil and well-decomposed stable manure; mix this thoroughly with the soil. Plant one or two-year-old trees. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the root to branch, thus giving more food to the tree, and at the same time giving it a firmer hold upon the land.

Keep the trees thoroughly cultivated and free from grass and weeds. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, crimson clover, vegetables, etc. Caterpillars are frequently very troublesome; at the first appearance destroy these by burning the webs with a torch on a pole. If very abundant spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. The "twig girdler" is also sometimes very destructive. As soon as the girdled limbs fall to the ground, gather and burn; this will prevent the larvæ from hatching.

LOUISIANA PAPER-SHELL. Grown from extra large nuts, averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound. These nuts are taken from 4 isolated trees in Louisiana. For sixteen years our seedlings have been grown from the above trees exclusively. Their flowers being thus fertilized, will reproduce at the rate of from 60 to 80 per cent. Seedlings grown from nuts gathered from promiscuous trees in groves vary greatly in size and quality. The market price of large Paper-Shell Nuts ranges from 50 cents to 75 cents per pound for nuts running 50 to 60 to the pound, whereas the small, hard-shell nuts can be secured for from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound.

Prices of Trees. One year seedlings, 8-10 in. high, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8.00 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

PRIDE OF THE COAST. (Synonyms: Columbian, Mammoth, Rome). Originated in Louisiana. Nut frequently two inches in length; shell moderately thin; delicate flavor. Tree a very vigorous grower. Nuts will run from 24 to 32 to pound. We offer a limited quantity of one year grafted trees at \$1.00 each.

NUT-BEARING TREES—Continued

WALNUT—BLACK**Our Native Species**

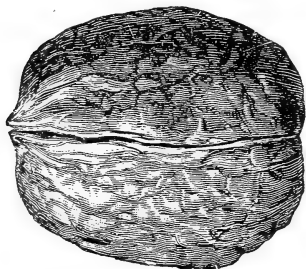
Trees 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

This is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

NOTE.—The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

WALNUT**EARLY-BEARING, or PRAEPAR-TURIENSIS**

Price: 2 years old, 15 to 18 in., 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100. 3 feet, 50c each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100.



EARLY BEARING WALNUT.

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old; nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall.

WALNUT—ENGLISH**Thin-Shelled, or Madeira Nut**

Trees 2 feet, 25c each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; heavy trees, 4 feet, 50c each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time.

WALNUT—JAPAN

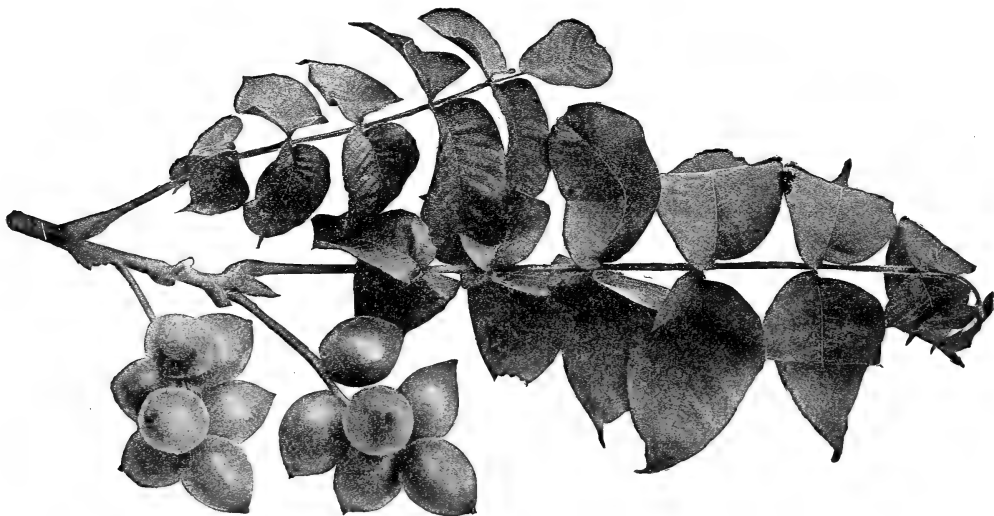
Price: One-year-old trees, 15 to 18 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Juglans Cordiformis. Differs from *Juglans Sieboldiana* in form of nuts, which are broad pointed and flattened. Nut of medium size, shell thinner than *Sieboldiana* and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire. The meat is of good quality. Tree very vigorous grower; attains a great height, has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition. Perfectly hardy.

Juglans Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. When known it is destined to become a valuable nut for market. The trees having an abundance of fibrous roots, transplant readily.

Handbook of Plants and General Horticulture

By Peter Henderson. This new edition comprises about fifty per cent. more genera than the former one, and embraces the botanical name, derivation, natural order, etc., together with a short history of the different genera, concise instruction for their propagation and culture, and all the leading local or common English names, together with a comprehensive glossary of botanical and technical terms. Plain instructions are also given for the cultivation of the principal vegetables, fruits and flowers. Cloth, large 8vo. \$4.



JAPAN WALNUT—(Sieboldiana.)

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR BLACKBERRIES.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending towards clay rather than sand, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks, 6 to 7 feet each way; as soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round; good quality. One of the most popular sorts.

Minnewaski. One of the largest and most productive. Very late.

Wilson's Early A fine, very large early sort. Of excellent flavor. Ripens finely. Very productive and one of the best market sorts. Ripe end of May.

DEWBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Austin's Improved. After trying this variety for several years, we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 9 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. 25 two-year plants produced 49 quarts of immense berries.

RASPBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR RASPBERRIES.—The same as for Blackberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial, this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

London. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive, and stands the Southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble. The more we see of this berry the better we like it.

STRAWBERRIES

Prices of strong plants, tied in bunches of 25: 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—The Strawberry adapts itself to almost any soil which is not too wet or arid, but it will do best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly prepared by being broken up with a two-horse turn-plow, first applying from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of well-decomposed manure to the acre; a top-dressing of hardwood ashes (40 or 50 bushels), muriate of potash (300 to 400 lbs.), or bone-meal (500 lbs.), should be applied per acre during February. Avoid nitrogenous fertilizers just before the blooming period, as these will induce a strong vine, at the expense of the fruit; the plant is also forced into a very sappy growth, which will make it tender and, therefore, susceptible to being burned out during the hot, dry summers. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the following spring, but a large crop cannot be expected until the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Set the plants in rows, 3x1 feet, thus one acre will require 14,520 plants. For the South we advise matted rows in preference to stool cultivation, as the former is more resistant to prolonged droughts. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred, and always free from weeds. Remove all runners as fast as they appear; this will increase the size of the plant and also the quantity of the berries produced. We have tested hundreds of varieties of Strawberries and find few that will give general satisfaction. Locality has a great influence upon the success of this fruit, and therefore we cannot depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils and localities.

MULCHING.—After a thorough working of the soil in the early spring, a thin covering of straw or leaves can be placed around, but not over the plants. Let this mulching remain during the fruiting period, then remove. Keep the beds well cultivated and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

SEX OF BLOSSOMS.—The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed *staminate*, but some varieties, destitute of stamens, are imperfect and are termed *pistillate*. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect-flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, and so on. **Enhance, Hoffman, Michel and Tennessee Prolific** are good pollenizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

ORDERING PLANTS.—We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until early in November, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

Leading market varieties in CAPITALS.

All varieties listed below are *staminate*, or with perfect blossoms, except those marked (P), which are *pistillate*.

BESSIE. Large, crimson, firm; excellent flavor; resembles Sharpless; plant very vigorous. Ripe April 25.

BEVERLY. Large, irregular in shape; deep red, colors evenly; quality very good; foliage healthy; a fancy market sort.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

BIG BOB. Very large; deep red, somewhat irregular; sweet; best in rich, sandy land. An all-around good berry. Ripe May 1.

HOFFMAN. Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous, and stands the summer well. Origin, Charleston, S. C. Remarkably successful in the coast region. Can supply this variety in very large quantities. The most profitable early variety for this section. Matures two weeks in advance of Wilson's Albany. Ripe April 15.

Howell No. 2. Under high cultivation this produces enormous berries of very good quality. Ripe April 25.

H. W. Beecher. Large to very large; dark red, colors evenly; firm, very good; very productive; mid-season; plant very robust; valuable.

LADY THOMPSON. Large, usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet, quality best; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy. Ripe April 20.

MAY KING. Berry medium; bright scarlet; firm; early; quality good.

MICHEL. Medium, regular and globular; colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific, and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties.

Foliage healthy, plants robust. A valuable early variety for shipping. Ripe April 20.

Mrs. Cleveland. Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plant healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use. Ripe April 30.

PARKER EARLE. Large, regular, conical, glossy, scarlet, crimson flesh; moderately firm. Good quality.

SAMPLE (P.) A most promising new variety. Wonderfully prolific; berry very large, red; very firm.

SHARPLESS. Very large, irregular; deep red; sweet, and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large. Ripe May 1.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. Large; dark red; flesh red, firm; berries average; even in size; quality very good; vigorous grower and an excellent pollenizer.

TUBBS. Large; deep red; best quality; productive and healthy growth. This is considered as a rival of the Wilson's Albany. Ripe May 1.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Large, always regular; high flavor, subacid; prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more good qualities. In 1857 we received 6 plants from Mr. Wilson, and our present stock is directly descended from these plants. Ripe May 1.

Miscellaneous Fruits

ELÆAGNUS—JAPAN OLEASTER

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese.)

Elæagnus edulis. (Longipes). A low-growing shrub. We have specimen plants about 10 feet high and 15 feet spread, which have for a number of years produced immense quantities of fruit, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong; bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plant perfectly hardy, almost evergreen. Strong field-grown plants, 18-24 in., 25 cents each; \$2 for 10.

frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental. Pot-grown plants, 18-24 in., 25 cents each; \$2 for 10; 3-4 feet well branched, 50 cents each; \$4 for 10.

ERIOBOTRYA—JAPONICA

(LOQUAT) (MEDLAR)

(Biwa of the Japanese)

One-year-old plants (pot-grown), 20 cents each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100. Two years old, 25 cents each; \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Trees of medium height, with long, glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white, in spikes, and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a Wild Goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April. Not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This is well adapted to the coast belt.

Giant Japan Medlar. Same as above, but fruit four times as large. Grafted plants, all pot-grown, 8-12 in., 50 cents each.

MULBERRIES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Downing's Fruit of a rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Stubbs. A native variety, producing an immense quantity of very large fruit of excellent quality. Produces fruit for about two months.



JAPAN OLEASTER (ELÆAGNUS EDULIS) AT FRUITLAND.

Elæagnus Simonii. (Simon's Oleaster). Fruit larger than *edulis*; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed by late

OLIVES

Pot and Field-grown plants, 15 to 18 inches high, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 24 to 30 inches, bushy, 50 cents each \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Picholine. A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

POMEGRANATES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Purple-Seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

QUINCES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; thrifty; on own roots.

Chinese. Fruit very large, egg-shaped; yellowish green. Flesh hard, of no value for eating, but excellent for preserves and jellies.

GRAPES--(NATIVE VARIETIES)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some twenty additional varieties.

We have an immense stock of extra strong 1 and 2-year-old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....\$1 00

100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use..... 8 00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large, dark red; 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$5 per 100.

Amber. Bunch large, moderately compact; berry medium, oblong, pale amber when fully ripe; sweet, juicy; skin thin; fine flavor. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Berekmans (Cross of Clinton and Delaware). Bunch larger than Delaware, but not as compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Brighton. Berries medium; berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market Grape; vigorous. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10, \$5 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cents each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cents each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Worden. Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger, and ripens a little earlier. Quality very good. 10 cents each, 80 cents for 10.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or VULPINA

(Bullace, or Muscadine Type.)

Strong 2 and 3-year transplanted vines, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western States. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trim.

Scuppernong. This variety is too well known to need description.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black and

of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

The Pruning Book

By L. H. Bailey. The work comprises the entire range of the theory and practice of pruning, both of fruit and ornamental trees and bushes. Cloth, 12mo., \$1.50.

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs

To meet the increasing demand for ornamental shrubs and trees, we have this year added an enormous quantity to our already large stock, and we are now prepared to supply the most desirable shrubs for the South in any reasonable quantity. Parties desiring large lots should write us for special quotations. We grow none but the most desirable varieties, which have been tested as to their adaptability to the South.

We will supply 10 shrubs, in 10 varieties, our selection, for.....\$ 1.50

We will supply 100 shrubs, in 25 or 50 varieties, our selection, for..... 10.00

ALTHÆA FRUTEX

(Rose of Sharon)

Strong, grafted plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100,

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled. Double and single.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA

Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 15 in., 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

A native species; very showy latter part of April. The plants are covered with a profusion of bloom. Several shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

(Thunberg's Barberry)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

A dwarf variety from Japan, with small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a beautiful dwarf ornamental hedge.

BUDLEYA LINDLEYANA

A profuse flowering shrub. Flowers dark blue, in long spikes. A continuous bloomer from spring until frost. Almost evergreen. 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

CALLICARPA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Americana (French Mulberry). With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Fructo Albo. This is a white-fruited form of the beautiful native shrub known as French Mulberry. The berries are produced in clusters, and are exceedingly showy from September until December.

CALYCANTHUS

(Sweet Shrub)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Floridus. The native Sweet Shrub.

Præcox, or *Chimonanthus fragrans*. A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white, very early in spring; very fragrant.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA

(White Fringe)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A very ornamental native shrub. Fringe-like, fragrant white flowers in early April.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

(Hardy Lemon.)

Bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A hardy variety of Lemon. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny, foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in March, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant.



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

CHILOPSIS ALBA

(Flowering Willow)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A tall growing shrub from southwest Texas. Leaves linear. Flowers very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS

25 cents each.

A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter; Blooms from July until frost.

CORCHORUS

(*Kerria Japonica*) (Globe Flower, Japanese Rose)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Japonicus. This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with singly yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet.

Flore Pleno. A double form of the above. A more vigorous grower and more frequent in culture than the single flowering variety.

CYDONIA (*Pyrus Japonica*)

(Japan Quince)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and continue in bloom for several weeks. Some varieties are of straggling growth, and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium-sized fruit, which makes good jelly.

Japonica (Firebush). Bright red flowers, which last for a long period, making a most brilliant display. A fine hedge plant.

Carnea. Same as above, but with pink flowers.

DEUTZIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Crenata Flore Pleno. Flowers double-white, tinged with rose. A most desirable flowering shrub. Early bloomer.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

Gracilis Rosea. A charming new variety. Flowers single, of a delicate rose tint. Of dwarf growth. A very desirable novelty.

Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles, and blooms early.

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS

(Synonym, *Longipes*)

Strong plants 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A beautiful ornamental plant, destined to become very popular as soon as known. Produces edible fruit. For full description, see page 16.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

(*Spiræa*) (Pearl Bush)

Strong plants 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

A tall and handsome shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, large, and produced profusely. Blooms middle of March. We recommend this highly.

FORSYTHIA

(Golden Bell)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Fortunei (Fortunes'). More upright than *Viridissima*. Foliage deep green. Bright yellow; flowers in March.

Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

GENISTA ANDREANA

Strong pot-grown plants 25 and 50 cents each.

This is a variety of Scotch Broom, producing red and yellow flowers on long branches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow, lower and lateral petals with crimson border. A most beautiful plant.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA AT FRUITLAND.

Ornamental Gardening for Americans

By Elias A. Long, Landscape Architect. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work, with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo., \$2.

Fungi and Fungicides

By Prof. Clarence M. Weed. A practical manual concerning the fungous diseases of cultivated plants and the means of preventing their ravages. The author has endeavored to give such a concise account of the most important facts relating to these as will enable the cultivator to combat them intelligently. 222 pages, 90 illustrations, 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

HYDRANGEA

Strong field-grown plants, 25 cents each,
\$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Otaksa. An improved variety of *Hortensis*; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Otaksa Monstrosa. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than *Otaksa*. Beautiful rose color, shaded white. Free bloomer. A great acquisition.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance.

Ramis Pictis, or Red-Branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-heads shaped like those of *Thomas Hogg*, and as freely produced; color bright rose-red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the *Hortensis* group. Flowers last several weeks.

HYPERICUM

(**St. John's Wort**)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Thrives well in shady spots or poor soil. Commences to bloom in May and continues until frost.

Moserianum. Dwarf, almost creeping plant; flowers yellow, very large, 2 inches in diameter. Free blooming; a most excellent variety. Makes a beautiful dwarf hedge for winter effects, the foliage being of a purplish hue.

Multiflorum. Flowers smaller, and a more upright grower than *Moserianum*.

KERRIA JAPONICA

(See *Corchorus Japonicus*.)

LAGERSTROEMIA

(**Crape Myrtle**)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson.

LILAC (See *Syringa*.)

LONICERA

(**Bush Honeysuckle**)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Belgica (Belgian Honeysuckle). Of bushy growth. Flowers pink; profuse bloomer. Excellent.

Fragrantissima. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the early spring, and continue to bloom for a long time.

Phylomelae. Flowers rosy pink. Blooms in the early spring.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety. Especially valuable for its showy red fruit. Blooms early in April.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS

(**Snow Wreath**)

25 cents each.

A very scarce Southern shrub, with beautiful fringe-like white flowers. Blooms in April.

PHILADELPHUS

(**Syringa, or Mock Orange**)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Vigorous growing shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

Boule d'Argent. Very free bloomer, with large white flowers.

Gordoninus. White; large; blooms late.

Grandiflorus. Very large flowers.

Primulaeflorus. Flowers white, semi-double.



CLUSTER OF HYDRANGEAS.

PUNICA GRANATUM

(**Pomegranate**)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Alba. Double white.

Rubra. Double red.

Variegata. Double white and red.

PEONIES

Herbaceous. Single and double. These do best in a rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil. If planted where protected from the afternoon sun they will give good results. *Pæonies* should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially while in bloom. Give a liberal quantity of cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground thoroughly cultivated. We offer a fine collection of twelve of the best sorts, double and single, at 25 cents each.

RUDBECKIA LACINEATA

(**Cone Flower**)

Strong roots, 25 cents each.

Golden Glow. A fine herbaceous plant of vigorous growth, attaining a height of from four to six feet. Begins to flower in early summer and continues in bloom until late fall. The flowers are double yellow, somewhat resembling a dahlia, and are produced in great quantities on long stems. Does best in a rich, loamy soil and shady position.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS

(**Rosemary**) "**Old Man**"

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

An old garden favorite.

RHUS COTINUS

(**Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree**)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Greatly admired for its hair-like flowers that cover the entire plant in summer.

SPIRÆA**Spring Bloomers**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Arguta Multiflora. Of dwarfish growth; flowers larger and finer than Thunbergi.

Prunifolia. A beautiful early blooming variety, with small, pure white, double flowers.

Reevesiana Flore Pleno. With large, round clusters of double white flowers that cover the whole plant. A very desirable early spring bloomer.

Thunbergi. Dwarf; flowers white very early in spring. With fine feathery foliage, which makes this variety suitable for a low hedge. \$8 per 100.

Van Houttei. Large white flowers, and a very profuse bloomer. One of the most popular spiræas grown.

Perpetual Bloomers

Anthony Watterer. Of very dwarf growth; 2 to 3 feet; flower heads almost twice as large as Bumalda, and of a deep pink color. If the flowers are cut off as soon as they commence to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season.

Billardii. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbels, and variegated foliage.

Callosa Alba. A very dwarf, white-flowering variety. Blooms the entire summer. A valuable sort.

Fontenaysi Alba. Resembles Billardii, but with spikes of white flowers.

Froebelii. A fine, free-blooming sort; flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Paniculata Rosea. A vigorous grower, with cymes of rose-colored flowers.

Semperflorens Rosea. Flowers in spikes; light rose.

SYRINGA—(LILAC)**Grafted**

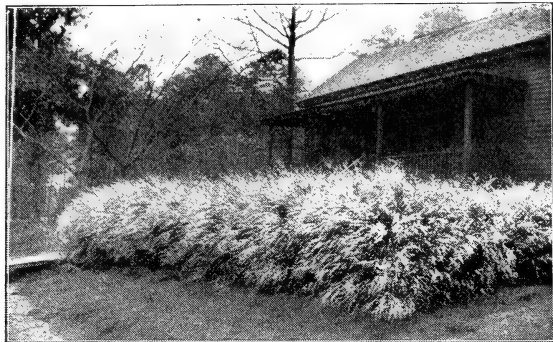
25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

Gloria Rupella. Light red.

Lovaniana. Light pink.

Souvenir de L. Spath. Violet scarlet. Best of its color.



SPIRÆA THUNBERGI AT FRUITLAND.

NEW DOUBLE LILACS

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming periods.

Alphonse Lavalle. Very large panicles; blue, shaded violet.

La tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet-purple.

La Gaulois. Deep peach.

Lemoinei. Reddish purple.

Leon Simon. Bluish crimson.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers, in large and compact panicles.

Mme. Lemoine. Superb white.

Pyramidalis. Azure-rose, carmine in bud.

Renoncule. Azure-mauve.

SYMPHORICARPOS GLOMERATA TEXANA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A form of the Indian Currant, of very compact growth; berries purple.

TAMARIX

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance; an excellent plant for sea-walls.

Gallica. Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Plumosa, or Japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIBURNUM**(Snowball)**

Opulus Sterilis. Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Opulus. (Bush Cranberry.) 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety, of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms in April. Strong plants, 50 cents each.

VITEX**(Chaste, or Hemp Tree)**

25 and 50 cents each, \$2 and \$4 for 10.

Agnus Castus. This is a valuable shrub or low-growing tree. Flowers are in spikes, lilac in color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Agnus Castus Alba. Same as above, but white-flowering.

WEIGELA—(Diervilla)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Medium-sized shrubs. Profuse and early bloomers. Very desirable.

Amabilis. Dark rose. Blooms spring and fall.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Nana Variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery, variegated leaves. Flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

Deciduous Trees

We carry in stock a large assortment of trees suitable for shade, streets, parks, avenues, etc. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING.—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. Well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil, is the best fertilizer.

Plant the same depth as the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and see that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, throw in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

ACER

(Maple)

Dasycarpum (White, or Silver Maple). A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. 6 to 7 feet, branched, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, branched, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, heavy, well branched, 1¼-1½ ins. diameter, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Negundo, or **Negundo Fraxinifolium** (Ash-Leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembling the ash. A very hardy tree, useful for street and avenue planting. Height 25 or 30 feet. 6 to 7 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 feet, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100; 12 feet heavy \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). A European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height 40 to 50 feet. 5 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

Saccharum (Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. For the Piedmont section this is one of the best varieties. In the fall the foliage becomes a golden crimson. Height 50 to 60 feet. 5 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each.

Wierii (Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple). This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Limbs of partly drooping habit and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower and a most effective lawn tree. Height 35 to 40 feet. Grafted trees, 6 to 8 feet, 50 cent each, \$4 for 10.

CAROLINA POPLAR

(See *Populus Monilifera*)

CELTIS DAVIDIANA

(*Aphananthe Aspera*, Chinese Nettle Tree)

This is the *yenoki* of the Japanese gardens. A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage deep green and very smooth bark. A very rare and desirable shade tree, which, after 17 years' trial in our grounds, has been entirely free from insect depredations or disease. The picture shows its beautiful shape and character. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each.

Celtis Occidentalis (Hackberry, or Nettle Tree). This is without doubt one of the most desirable native shade trees. Perfectly hardy and free from insects. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

CERASUS

(Cherry)

Avium Flore Alba Plena (Double Flowering Cherry). A remarkably beautiful and attractive early spring blooming ornamental tree. Early in April the tree is literally covered with a mass of bloom. Each flower resembles a miniature double white rose. Strong budded trees, 50 cents each, \$1 for 10.

CORNUS FLORE RUBRO (Dogwood—Red Flowering)

Similar to the large flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces immense quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree. 2½ to 3 feet trees, 75 cents each; 4 feet, \$1 each; 6 to 7 feet, \$2 each.

ELM (See *Ulmus*.)



NORWAY MAPLE.

FRAXINUS

(Ash)

American White. A fine, native shade tree, of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height 50 to 60 feet. 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, heavy, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100.

Excelsior (English Ash). A tall tree of rapid growth, more rounded in shape than the American variety. It also has larger and greener leaves. Also requires close pruning when transplanting. 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100.

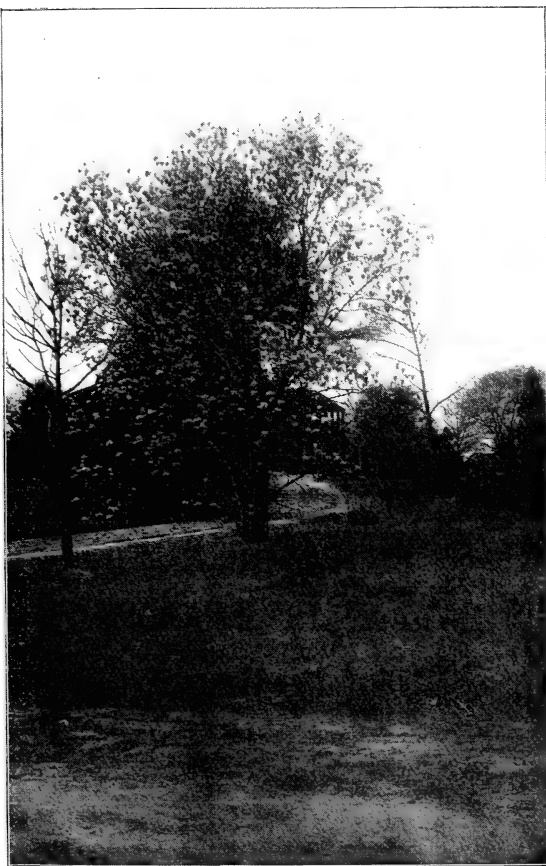
KELREUTERIA PANICULATA
(Golden Rain Tree)

A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite. As yet very rare. 25 to 30 feet high. 8 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Linden. (See Tilia.)

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA
(Tulip Tree)

A native tree of tall, pyramidal habit and rapid growth: one of the finest American trees. Flowers pale yellow and green in spring. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10. A few beautiful specimens, 14 to 15 feet, at \$2.50 each.

**MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.****MAGNOLIAS**
Chinese Varieties

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

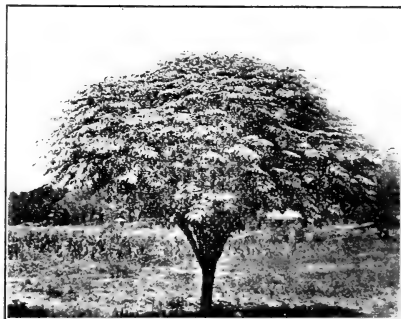
Conspicua, or Yulan (Chinese white) With large, pure white flowers, which open the latter part of March. This is one of the most desirable of all Magnolias. 2 to 3 feet, bushy \$1 to \$1.50.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Stocky growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

Soulangeana. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.

American Varieties

Acuminata (Cucumber tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

**TEXAS UMBRELLA.**
MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS
(Texas Umbrella Tree)

A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. 2 years, well branched, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 15 per 100; 5 feet, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100; 3 years, well branched heavy, 6 feet, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10.

OAKS
(See Quercus)
PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS
(Empress Tree)

A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers; an excellent shade tree. Transplanted, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10; 6 to 7 feet, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10.

PEACHES
Double Flowering and Other Ornamental Varieties
15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Chrysanthemum. An accidental seedling; originated in South Carolina. Flowers light rose; double, outer petals broad, center petals beautifully quilled like a Chrysanthemum.

Crimson. } Flowers large, very double and beautiful in
Pink. } early spring.
White. }

Italian Dwarf. Grows 5 feet high; makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large and green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of August.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

Double Flowering—Four Colors on One Stem

We have the different colors of the Double Flowering Peaches, budded on one stem. This makes a very unique and attractive tree. Large trees, 50 cents each. We also have a number of trees with two colors on one stem, at 30 cents each.

PRUNUS—(Plum)

Pissardi (Persian Purple Leaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly. 20 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Mume (Japanese Double Flowering Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blooms, making it a most conspicuous plant for the lawn. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS

(Plane-Tree-Sycamore)

A popular shade tree in Europe. Does well for a similar purpose here. Does not blight like the native Sycamore. It makes a large, spreading tree. Rapid grower. Does well in either high or low situations. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

POPULUS

(Poplar)

Caroliniensis. (*Monilifera*) (Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native shade tree; is very largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$25 per 100; 12 feet, 75 cents each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Of tall, pyramidal growth, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS

(Double-Flowering Chinese Crab Apple)

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers; very handsome in bloom. 20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS

(Pin Oak)

A very beautiful variety. Leaves deep green and finely

divided. As the tree attains age, the branches assume a drooping form. The foliage in fall is scarlet and yellow. Strong transplanted trees, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

SALIX

(Willow)

5 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

Annularis, or Ring-Leaved. Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. Very odd.

Babylonica (Common Weeping). A valuable tree.

Laurifolia (Laurel-Leaved Willow). A very fine variety, with large shining leaves.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS

(Soap-Berry)

25 and 50 cents each.

A native tree from the Southern coast belt; of rapid growth and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries, which are retained through the winter. Very desirable.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA

(Japan Varnish; Japan Parasol)

2 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
Larger, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A very desirable shade tree, of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

Sycamore (See *Platanus*.)

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY

Strong trees, budded on 5-foot stems, 75 cents each.

A beautiful and hardy Weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks, or for cemetery planting.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

(See *Melia*.)

TILIA AMERICANA

(American Linden, or Lime)

6 to 8 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 10 feet, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

A fine large-sized tree, of rapid growth, with clusters of small, fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Does well in low situations.

ULMUS AMERICANA

(American White Elm)

5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each.

A native species, of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenues or street planting.

WALNUT-BLACK

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.



TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY.



A GROUP OF RHODODENDRONS.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

With but few exceptions, all these plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties.....\$ 4 00

100 Plants, our selection of 25 or 40 varieties..... 25 00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. Our stock was never larger or better.

ABELIA

25 to 50 cents each.

Floribunda. A dwarf shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers. Leaves very dark green. Very desirable variety.

Rupestris. Of more compact growth than Floribunda. Flowers smaller and of a pale pink. Perpetual summer bloomer.

ARDISIA CRENULATA

25 cents each.

Rubra. A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy red berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation, near a building. Is only hardy southward. Plants without berries.

Alba. Same as above, but with white berries.

AUCUBA

(Gold-Dust Tree)

25 cents to \$1 each, \$2 to \$7.50 for 10.

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants, they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive; succeed best in a shady situation.

Himalaica. Leaves green, sinuated.

Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.

Dentata (female). Leaves serrated.

Dentata Variegata. Leaves serrated and variegated.

The Pruning Book

By L. H. Bailey. The work comprises the entire range of the theory and practice of pruning, both of fruit and ornamental trees and bushes. Cloth, 12mo. \$1 50.



AZALEA INDICA AT FRUITLAND.

AZALEA INDICA

HOME-GROWN

PRICES OF PLANTS: 6 to 8 inches high, bushy, with flower-buds, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 10 to 12 inches high, bushy, with flower-buds, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, very bushy, well set with buds, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather, and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving on this page, from photograph taken at Fruitland, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our Southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

IMPORTED AZALEAS

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing window, store and conservatory decorations. These plants are also adapted for open ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single; white, all shades of reds and pinks, variegated, etc.

Plants with crowns 8 inches in diameter, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 inches in diameter, 75 cents each, \$6.50 for 10; larger specimens, \$1 to \$2 each.



BERBERIS JAPONICA.

BERBERIS JAPONICA

25c. each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house; foliage very broad, with 5 pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during February and March, followed by dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

These are bushy and shapely plants, a large proportion being usually well set with flower-buds, but the latter are seldom in stock after January 1st.

All are in thrifty condition and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of over 100 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. Camellias are hardy in this section, but much farther north they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For open ground.—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

For conservatories.—Use a potting compost of peat, leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth they require an abundance of water and syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed, except during excessively cold weather, which would injure extending buds. Drooping of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or from over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range in all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

Prices refer to plants with or without flower-buds.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba plena*)—15 inches high, \$1, 18 to 20 inches, \$1.50; 24 inches, \$2.

COLORLED VARIETIES—15 inches high, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 18 to 20 inches, \$1.25; 24 inches, \$1.50.

We offer a few fine plants of Home Grown Camellias, best double and semi-double, colored, named sorts, 10-12 inch plants, branched, 30 cents each, \$2.50 per 10.

CERASUS

(**Laurel**)

Two years old, from open ground and pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10. Strong plants, from open ground, 50 cents.

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad shiny foliage and easy cultivation, and they thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Laurocerasus. (English Laurel.) Foliage broad, light green.

Rotundifolia. Foliage very broad and round.

CHAMÆROPS FORTUNEI

(**Chusan Fan Palmetto.**)

Strong plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

CLEYERA JAPONICA

50 cents each.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tea Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

ELÆAGNUS

(**Japan Oleaster**)

25 and 50 cents each.

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Aurea maculata. Leaves with broad yellow blotches.

Frederici Variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green; new.

Japonica Macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated; clear green on upper side, silvery white on under side; a showy shrub.

Pungens Variegata. Leaves margined white.

Simoni. Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit.

English Laurel See *Cerasus*, page 27.

The Nursery Book

By L. H. Bailey. A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. The book comprises full practical directions for sowing, the making of all kinds of layers, stools, cuttings, propagation by bulbs and tubers; and very complete accounts of all the leading kinds of budding, grafting and inarching. An alphabetical catalogue of about 1,500 plants—of fruit, kitchen, garden, ornamental and greenhouse species—with directions for their multiplication. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.00.

ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS

All pot-grown, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Profuse blooming shrub; flowers white, in umbels, produced during summer; a showy shrub.

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine)

12 to 15 inches, all pot-grown, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than the above; flowers white, very fragrant.

ILEX (Holly)

10 to 12 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and colorings of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits them, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in the garden. We offer several varieties, all grafted and imported plants.

ILICIIUM ANISATUM (Anise Tree)

25 and 50 cents each.

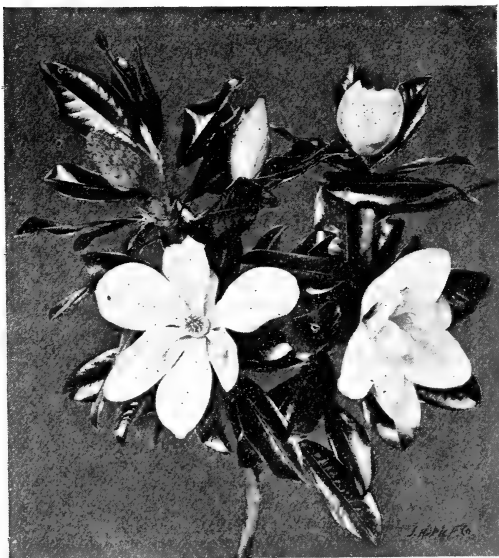
The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anise odor; fine ornamental tree.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

(Calico Bush; Mountain Laurel)

Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A beautiful native shrub. The pinkish white buds appear early in May and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flowers. They are at their best about the middle of May. A clump of Kalmias makes a most beautiful effect in the landscape.



MAGNOLIA.

LAURUS NOBILIS

(Bay Tree; Apollo's, or Spice Laurel)

25 and 50 cents each, \$2 and \$4 for 10.

A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Amurense. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for wind-breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25 cents. (See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 33.)

Excelsum Superbum. (New.) Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. We can recommend this. Strong grafted plants, very bushy, 50 cents to \$1 each, \$4 and \$7.50 for 10.

Japonicum. A beautiful variety, forming a small tree; foliage broad, with large panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Macrophyllum. A robust-growing variety, with immense dark green leaves. Very attractive. Strong grafted plants, 50 cents each.

Marginatum Aureum. A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety. Strong grafted plants, 50 cents to \$1 each, \$4 and \$7.50 for 10.

Nepalensis (Nepal). Dwarf habit; leaves oval; panicles of white flowers; berries purple-brown. 25 cents to \$1 each.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in great quantities. We can supply this in large numbers and in various sizes. 1 year, 18-24 inches (for hedges), \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, 3-4 feet, very bushy, transplanted, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 3 years, 4-5 feet, specimen plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA—(Berberis)

Holly-Leaved Ashberry. A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves, a profusion of yellow flowers in March. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

MYRTUS FLORAPLENA

(Double Myrtle)

25 cents each.

A beautiful evergreen, with small, glossy green leaves. Flowers double; pure white and very fragrant.

MAGNOLIAS

Grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown, 1 foot, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100. Plants from open ground, 1 foot, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 2 feet, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100; 3 feet, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10; 4 feet, \$1 each. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground-grown plants.

Grandiflora Gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years, grafted plants. \$1; 1 year, 50 cents.

OLEA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger size, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant.

OSMANTHUS

Aquifolium (*Olea Illicifolia*). A beautiful shrub, allied to the *Olea Fragrans*. With prickly-toothed leaves; dark green. Flowers white, like the Tea Olive, but will stand more cold. Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet and makes a beautiful lawn tree. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Argentum. Similar to *Aquifolium*, but with beautifully variegated white leaves; dwarf growth. Grafted plants, 50 cents each.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

One foot, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant.

QUERCUS SUBER

(Cork Oak)

Plants from 3-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches, at 25 cents each, or \$2 for 10.

A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not transplant successfully. The Cork Oak, being well adapted to the Southern States, can be planted with the certainty of the bark becoming a valuable product.

RHODODENDRON

(Mountain Laurel)

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, being indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

Catawbiensis. These are all grafted and named plants, and are much superior to the seedlings in size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple. Fifteen fine varieties, 21 to 30 inches, well set with flower-buds, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

Ponticum. These do well in this section when planted in a rich, loamy soil, and should be shaded from the afternoon sun. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pinks and purples. Fine bushy plants, well set with buds, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS

(Butcher's Broom)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter.

THEA BOHEA

(Chinese Tea Plant)



25 cents each,
\$2 for 10.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia.

TEA PLANT.

VIBURNUM

Odoratissimum. A beautiful variety, with broad, glossy green leaves, compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant. 25 and 50 cents.

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A handsome and popular white-flowering shrub. Profuse bloomer. Attains a height of 10 feet. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

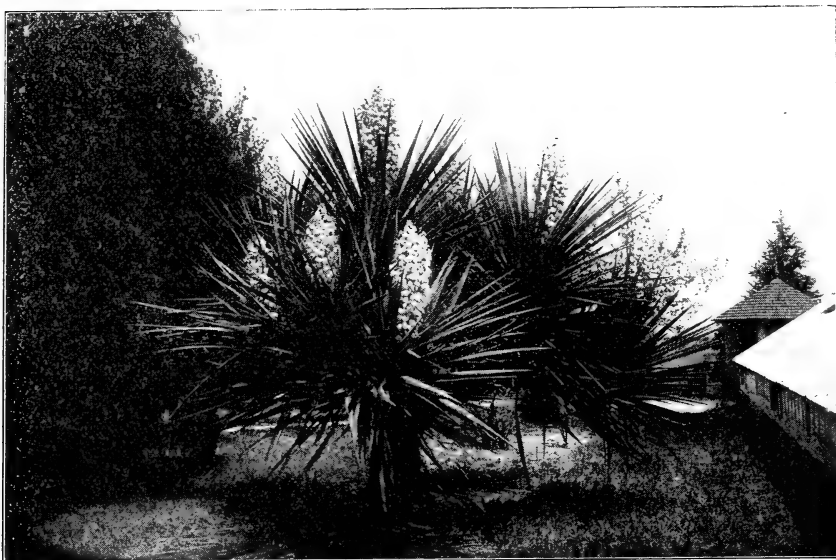
Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the Trailing Arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth. 25 cents.

Garden Making

By L. H. Bailey. In this book the beginner in gardening is shown how easy it is to raise flowers, fruits and vegetables and to beautify ones home grounds, if one starts right and has a genuine love for plants. It is thoroughly practical in every detail, and as a guide to daily practice in the garden it has no equal in horticultural literature. Cloth, 12mo., \$1.00.

The Propagation of Plants

By Andrew S. Fuller. Illustrated with numerous engravings. An eminently practical and useful work, describing the process of hybridizing and crossing, and also the many different modes by which cultivated plants may be propagated and multiplied. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.



YUCCA TRECULEANA AT FRUITLAND.

YUCCA

Aloefolia Marginata.—A variegated form of Spanish Bayonette. Its long sword like foliage being beautifully margined yellow. 12-inch pot plants 50 cents each.

YUCCA GLORIOSA RECURVIFOLIA

A beautiful ornamental foliage and flowering plant. Its sword-like foliage and large, tall, branching spikes of

creamy white fragrant flowers makes it an extremely effective plant on the lawn. Strong plants, 4-inch pots 15-18 inch 50 cents.

Treculeana. This is a grand variety growing into a branching tree, 15 or more feet in height, with thick and very long leaves of a bluish tint. Produces, in April, immense clusters of creamy white flowers upon short stalks. Very rare. 12 to 15 inch pot plants at \$1.00 each.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA AT FRUITLAND.

Climbers

10 varieties, our selection, \$2, \$15 per 100.

AKEBIA-LOBATA

A fine variety closely allied to *A. Quinata*, but with three leaves instead of five. Leaves also larger. Produces a mucilaginous fruit, which is found in the markets in Japan. Strong plants. 25 cents each, \$5 for 10.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA, or VEITCHII (Japan, or Boston Ivy)

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. We have an immense stock of strong plants. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; extra heavy, well branched, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS

(Rosa de Montana or Mexican Rose)

Strong plants, from pots, 25 cents, \$2 for 10.

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. The stems die down in winter. We can recommend this.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich dark color. Stems die back in winter, and roots should be covered with straw as a protection during excessively cold weather.



BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA.

BIGNONIA

(Japan Trumpet Vine)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers. Good bloomer.

CLEMATIS

Apifolia (Brevicordata.) A vigorous climbing variety with bi-pinnate leaves. Flowers in panicles, and rather smaller than those of *C. Paniculata* and not quite so white. It is a very free bloomer and very hardy. No doubt will become a very popular variety when better known. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Paniculata. Flowers white, star shaped, produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit, and perfectly hardy. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS

(Double Carolina Jasmine)

Strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A subvariety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

HEDERA

(Ivy)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Algeriensis. With very rich leaves of immense size. A fine sort.

Hibernica. Irish. The well-known variety.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated farther North are of any value for this climate.

JASMINUM

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Fruticans. Flowers yellow. Evergreen.

Nudiflorum. A desirable deciduous variety. Produces yellow blooms in great abundance during March.

Officinalis. (Star Jasmine.) White, sweet-scented flowers in April. A popular old variety.

KADSURA JAPONICA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A hardy evergreen climber, with whitish flowers during summer. Large, oblong leaves. Suitable for training against walls.

LONICERA

(Honeysuckle)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Aurea Reticulata. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian.) Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.) Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers.

Heckrottii. Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. Perpetual bloomer.

PASSIFLORA

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Arc-en-ciel. Flowers large; center white and citron colored, with outer circle dark. An excellent and rapid-growing variety.

Constance Elliott. Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM VARIEGATUM

(African Jasmine)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A beautiful hardy variegated climber. Especially desirable for covering low walls or rock work.

ROSES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Several varieties. (see under head of 'Roses.')

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES GRANDIFLORA

(Potato Vine)

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.

WISTARIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

We can supply a limited number of extra-strong grafted plants at 50 cents.

Frutescens Magnifica. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

Sinensis (Chinese Purple). The best of all, with handsome racemes of light purplish single flowers produced in immense quantities.

Sinensis Alba. A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

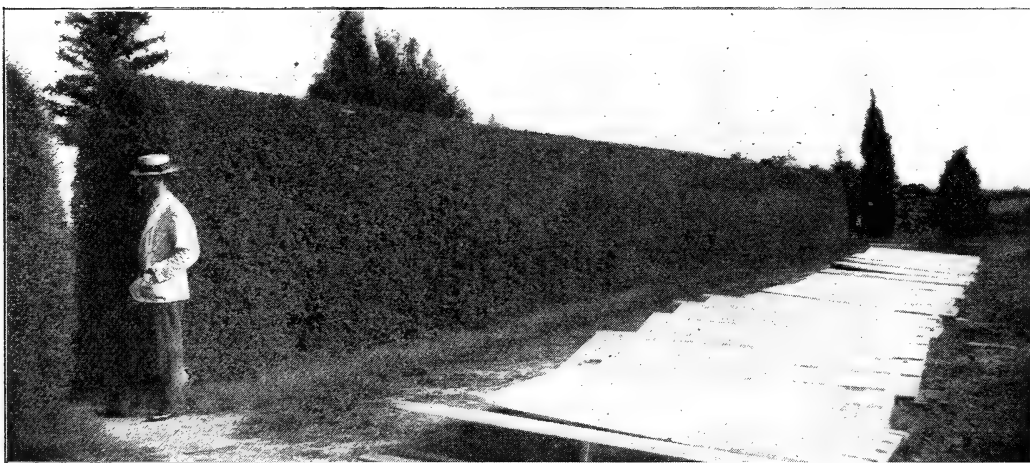
Sinensis fl. pl. (Double Purple). A double variety; rather shy bloomer while young, but afterwards covered with long racemes of flowers.

The Nut Culturist

By Andrew S. Fuller. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with the scientific and common names of the fruits known in commerce as edible or otherwise useful nuts. Intended to aid the farmer to increase his income without adding to his expenses or labor. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.



WISTARIA AT FRUITLAND.



HEDGE OF AMOOR RIVER PRIVET AT FRUITLAND.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

ARBORVITÆ (*Biota Intermedia*)

Seedling Golden. 2 years, transplanted, 10 to 12 inches, \$8 per 100.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

A most desirable plant for a low-growing hedge. Strong transplanted plants, \$10 per 100. (For full description, see page 19.)

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA (Japan Hardy Lemon)

PRICES OF PLANTS: One year, 12 inches, \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2 years, transplanted, branched, 15 to 18 inches, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 3 years, transplanted, heavy, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart in rich soil.

CYDONIA JAPONICA

(Japan Quince)

Strong, 3-year plants, \$10 per 100.

A most desirable deciduous hedge plant. The flowers vary from red to several shades of pink, appearing early in the spring, before the leaves start into growth.

LIGUSTRUM

(Privet)

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in Western North Carolina, and is equally successful in South Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18

to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*. Strong 1 year, 18 to 24-inch plants, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2 years, 3 to 4-foot plants bushy, transplanted, \$15 per 100.

ROSE, MARIE FAVIE

(Polyantha)

\$4 for 50, \$8 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted 2 feet apart.

Pale rose, changing to white. Flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyantas, this is the most desirable for hedges, as it blooms most profusely from early spring until frost, and is hardy in the northern states.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII

(Thunberg's Spiræa)

\$8 per 100.

Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall. Flowers small, white, which appear very early in March. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

Coniferous Evergreens

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern States, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collection of *Biotas*, *Cupressinæ* etc., comprises many new and valuable varieties.

Most of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas and *Retinosporas*, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with the roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from the open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Prices for plants grown in 4 and 5-inch pots, or from open ground, 50 cents each.

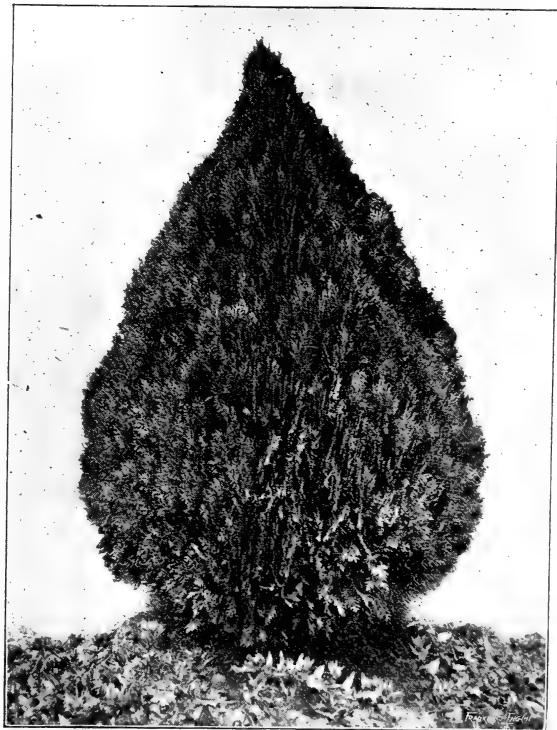
10 plants, our selection of varieties. \$4.

We can supply fine specimen plants of many varieties at \$1 to \$10 each, according to size.

ARBORVITÆ**ASIATIC SECTION****Plants from open ground**

Biota Aurea Nana. The most popular of all *Biotas*. A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 12 inches high, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 18 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10; 24 inches, fine specimens, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 30 to 36 inches, grand specimens, \$2 each.

Biota Aurea Conspicua. Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the *Aurea*; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 18 to 20 inches high, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cents each; 3 to 6 feet, \$1 to \$3 each.

**BIOTA AUREA NANA.**

Biota Aurea Pyramidalis. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact, and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 15 feet in height and is 14 years old. Plants 18 to 20 inches, 50 cents each; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cents each.

NOTE.—The three last described subvarieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings, and are of transcendent value.

ARBORVITÆ—Continued

Biota Japonica Filiformis A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet. Fine plants, 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10. Fine specimen plants, 30 to 36 inches, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

ARBORVITÆ**AMERICAN SECTION**

Thuya Globosa. Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. 25 to 50 cents.

Thuya Gigantea (Pacific Coast Arborvitæ). This is a rapid-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 25 to 50 cents.

Thuya Pumila (Booth's Dwarf). Of dense, rounded habit. Ultimate height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 and 50 cents.

Thuya Reidii. A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.

All the Arborvitæ have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI

(Fortune's Yew)

50 cents to \$1 each.

Broad leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CEDRUS DEODARA

(The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains)

12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock.

CUPRESSUS

(Cypress)

Small plants, 12 to 15 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger specimens, 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 30 to 36 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10.

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape.

Excelsa. Erect growth; foliage of ashy hue. 25 to 30 feet.

Funebris (Funeral Cypress). Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

Glauca. With foliage of ashy green; rapid, upright grower.

Goveniana. With slender and spreading branches, forming a broad head. Foliage dark green. 50 feet.

Gracilis. Ashy-green foliage. Delicate and graceful habit.

Guadaloupensis. Spreading branches. Leaves very glaucous. 50 to 60 feet.

Knightiana. Foliage of glaucous hue. Exceedingly graceful. Of rapid growth. 50 feet.

Lawsoniana. Of fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet.

Lawsoniana Pyramidalis. Erect growth. Foliage dark green.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis Pendula (Cypress of Goa). A graceful variety of glaucous green, with pendant branches; varies in height from 30 to 50 feet. This species sports from seed, and has produced many garden forms, of which the following two are the most conspicuous:

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and windbreaks. It forms here a fine tree, 25 to 40 feet high, with spreading branches and dark, bright green foliage.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green; branches slightly pendulous. 30 to 40 feet.

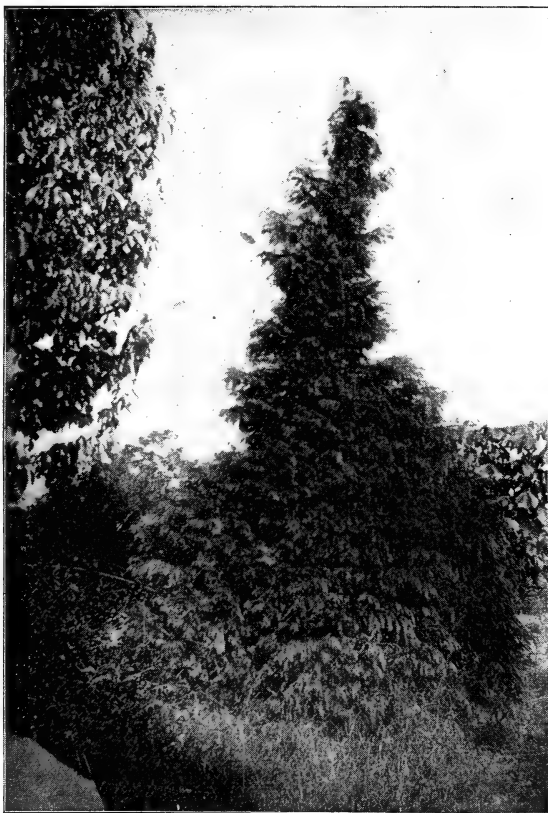
Sempervirens Horizontalis. Rapid grower, with spreading branches. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress). Of compact and shaft-like habit. 60 to 80 feet.

Sempervirens Royalii, or Whitleyana. The most shaft-like of the group. Forms a main stem from which short and small branches radiate. 75 feet.

Torulosa, or Twisted Cypress. Tall pyramidal tree, with short horizontal branches ascending at the extremities. 100 to 150 feet.

Variegata (Chamaecyparis) A beautiful variety, with variegated foliage. Very distinct and conspicuous tree; growth some what open.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA.

JUNIPERUS

(The Juniper Tree)

Communis Hibernica (Irish). Of fine pyramidal growth. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 24 to 36 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Communis Suecica (Swedish). Yellowish cast. Ultimate height, 10 feet. 25 and 50 cents.

Japonica (Japanese Juniper). Bright green. Of spreading habit. Very fine. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Oblonga (Nepal). Of spreading habit. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. 50 cents to \$2.

Repens (Creeping). A very unique and hardy procumbent variety. 50 cents each.

Sabina (Sabin). Male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25 and 50 cents.

Sinensis Variegata Argentea. Foliage somewhat similar to Juniperus Japonica, of more compact and dwarf growth, but with branches variegated golden yellow. Stands the sun well. 50 cents to \$1 each.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

(California Arborvitæ)

Grafted plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches, bright green, feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.

PODOCARPUS

Japonica. A medium-sized tree, of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves broad, dark green. Height 10 to 15 feet. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Koraensis. Of bushy habit; foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 24 inches, \$1 each.

PINUS

(Pine Family)

Abies Concolor (Colorado Fir) A beautiful and stately tree, with silvery-green foliage. Very desirable for the Piedmont section. 10 to 12-inch plants, 50 cents each.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the Northern sections of the continent, but succeeding only to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts. 15 to 18-inch plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger sizes, 50 cents to \$1.

Abies Pectinata (European Silver Fir). A fine tree, with spreading, horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage. 10 to 12-inch plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Pinus Strobus Excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

RETINOSPORA CHAMAECYPARIS

(Japan Cypress)

15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 20 to 24 inches 75 cents each, \$6 for 10. Larger Specimen plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots. All of our Retinosporas have been sheared and are very handsome.

Filifera. Of medium height; branches very slender and thread-like. 15 to 20 feet.



BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS.—(See page 34.)

Fullerii. This forms a small tree, of spreading growth. The foliage is flattened like Obtusa, bronzy-green, tipped with gold. A beautiful and rare variety. Strong plants, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Obtusa Nana. Exceedingly dwarf, with distinct foliage.

Pisifera, or **Pea-Fruited**. Of dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp-pointed glaucous leaves.

Pisifera Argentea. With silvery-tipped foliage. Very dwarf and compact.

Plumosa, or **Plume-Like**. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. Height, 10 to 12 feet.

Plumosa Aurea. Similar to Plumosa, but foliage tipped with gold. Height, 10 to 15 feet.

Squarrosa Sieboldii. Dwarf and compact; foliage bluish-green, changing to purplish-green in winter. Very fine. Height, 6 to 8 feet. Of this desirable variety we can supply only 30 to 36-inch plants at \$1 each.

Squarrosa Veitchii. Rapid grower; foliage light bluish-green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. Height, 15 to 25 feet.

TAXUS

(Yew)

12 to 15 inch plants, 50 cents each.

Adpressa (Japan Yew). 10 to 12 feet. A bushy, spreading variety, with short, dark green leaves.

Baccata (English Yew). Of spreading growth. Foliage dark green. A very desirable variety.

[NOTE.—The above do best in the Piedmont section.]

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

EULALIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Japonica Variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Japonica Zebrina. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

(The above named grasses, when planted in lines or large groups, give a most pleasing effect.)

GYNERIUM

(Pampas Grass)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Argenteum. With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite.

Elegans. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early. A graceful new variety that is bound to become popular. The large plumes, when dried, make a splendid addition to a bouquet of dried grasses.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose-color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety.



PAMPAS GRASS.

Roses

Open Ground Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We import all the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test, retaining only the best. The same course is pursued in regard to new Roses of American origin. So our patrons can rest assured that our collection includes only the best varieties.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone-meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When Planting cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the first killing frost most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons, who order late in the spring; they state that the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For "aphis" and "thrips" spray plants daily with a solution of tobacco stems. (Tobacco stems 1 lb., boiling water 3 gals.; strain when cool; must be used within 48 hours after mixing.)

For Rose Slug spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose leaf-hopper spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.



FIELD OF ROSES AT FRUITLAND.

ROSES—Continued

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot.

Roses on Their Own Roots—For Open Ground Cultivation

All the Roses in this Collection are Everblooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES:

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Purchaser's selection.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, in 50 or 100 varieties.....		2 00	15 00

HYBRID REMONTANT

Charles Dickens. Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.

Cleo. Flesh, deeper center; fine form.

Comtesse de Commando. Rich deep crimson.

Dr. Sewell. Bright crimson, tinged with purple. Large, full.

General Jacqueminot. Fiery red; not very double. An old standard sort.

Grand Mogul. Purple crimson, shaded darker crimson. Large and well formed.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White; large, moderately full. Resembles the Tea Roses in form.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; profuse bloomer.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; large and very full.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Pink, very large; cupped.

Madame Moreau. Deep brilliant carmine. Perpetual bloomer. Best of its color.

Madame Plantier (Hybrid Noisette). Pure white, of medium size; foliage rather small. Desirable variety for massing. In early spring flowers are produced in great abundance.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large flower, full and well formed.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large and full; free bloomer. The largest variety known; a great favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very deep velvety crimson; large.

bloomer after first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Elie de Beauvillain. Soft rose; salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Marie Gaze. Pale yellow; very free bloomer. Resembles Solfaterre somewhat.

Woodland Margaret. White; vigorous climber.

Wichuraiana, or The Memorial Rose. Evergreen. Flowers small, single, pure white; of trailing habit, and valuable for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. It is hardy in the far North. Can supply large quantities. 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

MOSS ROSES

Spring Bloomers

Eugene de Savoie. Pink.

Precoco. Dark red-carmine.

White.

Zobeide. Pink.

NOISETTE

And Other Perpetual Climbers

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (New). This variety originated in our nurseries six years ago. We have given it a thorough trial and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant



CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Original Plant at Fruitland.

ROSES—Continued

ROSA POLYANTHA

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are Everblooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender and dwarf.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, salmon-pink, deeper center; beautifully formed.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Etoile d'Or. Flowers medium size; citron-yellow in center, shading to pale chrome-yellow.

Marie Favié. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. Is hardy in the Northern States. Strong, field-grown plants, \$8 per 100.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to bluish; flowers very small.

Miniature. A lilliputian plant; very bushy; flowers white and very small. Excellent for borders.

Pink Soupert. A seedling from Clothilde Soupert, with rosette-shaped flowers, varying in color from pale pink to red; very pretty.

TEA ROSES

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate structure; profuse bloomers; fragrant and desirable.

Caroline. Rosy flesh, deeper towards the center. Pretty in bud.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Etoile de Lyon. Very double; deep yellow; fine.

Madame Camille. Rosy salmon; very large flowers; rather coarse. A fine bloomer and very satisfactory variety.

Madame Francisca Kruger. Blush, salmon center. Very desirable.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. Bright rose-tinted, white and dark rose center.

White Maman Cochet. Snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged blush; otherwise identical to Maman Cochet, of which it is a sport.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stock

Price of plants, budded low, 35 cents each, \$3 for 10. When selection is left to us, \$25 per 100 plants, all distinct, or \$12.50 for 50 plants.

(Read the following carefully.)

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. **Do not overlook this.**

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. (See photograph on this page.) If this is neglected the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from 7 to 9 leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

BOURBON ROSES

Princess Imperial Victoria. A sport from Malmaison. Flowers white, tinted yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.



A BUDDED ROSE. A—BUD. B—MANETTI STOCK.

CLIMBING NOISETTE AND CLIMBING TEA

Captain Christy (Climbing). Blush, rosy center. Beautiful, but will sometimes revert to the bush form.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Devoniensis (Climbing). White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvillain. Soft rose, salmon center. Vigorous grower. Very good.

Emily Dupuy. Pale fawn, in the style of Wm. Allen Richardson, but a weak grower.

ROSES—Continued

Lamarque. Pure white.

MARECHAL NEIL. Deep chrome-yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing Roses.

Marie Gaze. Pale yellow. Free bloomer. Resembles Solfaterre slightly.

Meteor, Climbing. Dark velvety crimson; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Niphotos, Climbing. A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white; buds long; a great acquisition.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; of good form and vigorous habit. Best red climber.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Deep coppery yellow.

Waltham No. 3. Very fine spring and autumn-blooming climber. Dark crimson.

HYBRID REMONTANT

American Beauty. Color a deep shade of rose; large; cupped; fragrant; excellent. Dwarf grower.

Anna de Diesbach. Fine, satiny rose. Large.

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; very large cup; very symmetrical. Free bloomer.

Cleo. Flesh, deeper center. Fine form.

Charles Dickens. Large and very full dark rose. Free bloomer.

Docteur Henon. Pure white; thornless.

Duke of Connaught. Deep crimson; velvety; dwarf; a free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson. Fine.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded dark maroon. Large, finely formed.

Frere Marie Pierre. Large, full; dark rose.

General Jacqueminot. Fiery red; an old standard sort; not very double.

General Washington. Brilliant carmine red; fine.

Grand Mogul. Purple-crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White; large; moderately full. Resembles a Tea Rose in form.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale center; fine.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Pink; very large, cupped.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large; very full. Free bloomer. The largest variety known. A great favorite

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very deep velvety crimson; large.

Queen of Edgeley (Pink American Beauty). This new Rose is an exact reproduction of the American Beauty in every point except color, which is a bright pink.

Rev: J. B. M. Camm. Carmine-rose; large; a superb variety.

Rosy Morn. Salmon-pink. A good Rose.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA

Angelique Veysett, or Striped LaFrance. Similar to La France, but flowers striped and shaded white.

Augustine Guinoisseau, or White La France. Large white-tinted rose. Very fine.

Christine de Neve. Very large and full. Deep purplish-red; center lake and clear purple.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This we consider the finest white Tea Rose we have ever grown. Buds large and pointed; flowers very double, creamy center; plant strong and healthy grower.

La France. Silvery peach; excellent, but poor grower.

Madame Caroline Testout. One of the best of the newer roses. Of the LaFrance type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Meteor. Deep crimson; velvety.

(In addition to the varieties above described, we can supply a limited number of plants of about 50 other fine sorts.)

The Rose—Its Cultivation, Varieties, Etc.

By H. B. Ellwanger. Directions for cultivation, planting, pruning, propagation, the treatment of diseases and insect remedies. Particularly valuable for its classification. Alphabetical and descriptive list of 956 varieties. Cloth 16mo. \$1.25.

American Fruit Culturist

By John J. Thomas. Containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all the fruits adapted to the United States. Twentieth thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition by Wm. H. S. Wood. This new edition makes the work practically a new book, containing everything pertaining to large and small fruits, as well as sub-tropical and tropical fruits. Richly illustrated by nearly 800 engravings. 753 pp., 12mo. \$2.50.

The Forcing Book

By Prof. L. H. Bailey. In this work the author has compiled in handy form the cream of all the available information on the subject of forcing vegetables under glass. In addition to this, the experience of many practical growers in different localities is furnished. \$1.00.

Grape Culturist

By A. S. Fuller. This is one of the very best of works on the culture of the hardy grapes, with full directions for all departments of propagation, culture, etc., with 150 excellent engravings, illustrating planting, training, grafting, etc. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

Subtropical Division

Fruit Department

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the Southern coast belt and Florida, and in subtropical countries where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less, according to localities. For description, see pages 4 to 12.

APPLES

Early-ripening varieties are preferable for extreme Southern sections.

Prices of standard trees, 2 years old, well branched, 15 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 1 year old, 4 to 6 feet, single stem and partly branched, 10 cents each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Astrachan Red,	Julian,
Carolina Watson,	May Pippin,
Early Harvest,	Oldenburg,
Early Red Margaret,	Red June,
Family,	Rhodes' Orange,
Hominy,	Yellow Transparent.
Horse,	

APRICOTS

Price 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Early Golden (Dubois),	Royal,
Moorkpark, or Peach,	St. Ambrose
Roman,	

FIGS

1 year old, 20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2 years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PEARS

Oriental Varieties

Prices of trees, 1 year old, standard, whips and partly branched, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Garber,	Keiffer,	Le Conte,	Smith's
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European Varieties

Prices of trees, one year, standard, 4 feet and up, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or midsummer varieties are preferable.

Bartlett,	Duchesse,
Belle Lucrative,	Wilder.
Beurre Superfin,	

PEACHES

Prices of trees, 4 to 6 feet, heavy, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$60 per 1,000; 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Select List of Common or Persian Type

The following have given excellent results in sections of West Florida:

Freestones

Alexander,	Everbearing,
Amelia,	Mountain Rose,
Belle,	Rivers,
Carman,	Red River,
Columbia,	Waddell.
Elberta,	

Chinese Type

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further south, but are best adapted to the higher lands of West Florida.

Berenice (Free),	Pallas (Free),
Ford's (Free),	Peen-To (Free),
General Lee (Cling),	Sneed (Free),
Greensboro (Free),	Stonewall Jackson (Cling),
Juno (Cling),	Sylphide (Cling),
Oriole (Cling),	Thurber (Free).

PERSIMMONS—JAPANESE

See page 10.

PLUMS—JAPANESE

See pages 11 and 12.

NUT-BEARING TREES

For prices, see pages 13 and 14.

ALMONDS, Princess and Sultana.

WALNUTS, Early-Bearing.

WALNUTS, Japan, Juglans Sieboldiana and Cordiformis.

PECANS, Louisiana Paper-Shell and Pride of the Coast.

SMALL FRUITS

See pages 15 to 16.

Blackberries, Dewberries, Strawberries, Grapes.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

For descriptions, see pages 16 and 17.

Elæagnus Edulis (Japan Oleaster). 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Eriobotrya Japonica (Medlar, Loquat.) 1 year, pot-grown, 20 cents each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Giant Japan Medlar. Grafted plants, pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Mulberry, Hicks', Downing and Stubbs. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Olives, Picholine. 15 to 18 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 24 to 30 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Pomegranates, Spanish Ruby and Subacid. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Quince, Chinese. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Fruit-Bearing and Economic Subtropical Trees and Plants

CITRUS FRUITS

(Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos)

All pot-grown plants, and shipped with ball of earth. 2-year grafts, 12 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100; 2 years, 15 to 18 inches, beautiful plants, 75 cents each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100; 20 to 24 inches, fine, shapely plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

All our Citrus fruits are budded upon *Citrus trifoliata*. This stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, many experienced orange-growers in Florida state that the Trifoliata stock does not materially dwarf the tree when planted in open ground; that the trees have a tendency to branch near the ground, thus making beautiful low-headed trees; that it increases the productiveness and also advances the time of bearing, and can resist a lower degree of cold than when budded upon the sour stock. These plants are also most desirable for greenhouse and conservatory cultivation. Our plants this year are the finest we have ever grown. They are stocky and well branched. They fruit when two years old. We can recommend these trees most highly.

ORANGES

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Maltese Oval, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Naval or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Seville, Satsuma, Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps's Tangerine, Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine.

KINKAN, or KUM KWAT

2 years, grafted plants, 12 inches high, 50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10; \$25 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, bushy, 75 cents each.

The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind, sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

OTAHEITE, or CHINESE DWARF ORANGE

8 to 10 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; larger plants from 50 cents to \$1 each.

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

LEMONS

2-year grafts, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10. Larger specimens, \$1 to \$2 each.

American Wonder, Belair, Genoa, Sicily, Villafranca and Variegated.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

Same sizes and prices as Oranges.

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness.

MUSA

(Banana)

50 cents to \$1 each.

Hart's Choice. Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; the bunches are large; an excellent variety.

Orinoco. Leaves of great ornamental effect; a valuable variety.

EUGENIA

Jambos (Rose Apple.) An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar-of-rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10. Large plants 50 cents each.

Micheli (Surinam Cherry.) A small tree, producing in May and June a small cherry-like fruit with a pleasant, spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot-plant. 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large bearing size, 50 cents.

CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum Camphora)

(The Camphor Tree)

Prices of plants, all pot-grown, 1 year, 12 to 15 inches, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100; 2 years, 24 inches, stocky, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 years, 30 to 36 inches, heavy, well branched, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

We have an immense stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground are not readily transplanted. This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum-camphor of commerce.

PSIDIUM LUCIDUM

(Guava)

Yellow Cattley. Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. Two years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

VANILLA AROMATICA

(The True Vanilla Plant)

Strong pot-plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; extra strong plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubby Plants for Sub-tropical Sections and Florida

Varieties marked thus (*) are adapted to sections of South Florida and subtropical sections only. The others are hardy in the Southern coast belt.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

***ARAUCARIA EXCELSA**

(Norfolk Island Pine)

10 to 12 inch plants, from 4-inch pots, \$1 each, 13 to 15 inches, from 5-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 18 to 20 inches, from 5-inch pots, \$2 each; 24-inch, \$3; larger sizes, \$4 to \$5 each.

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

***ABUTILON**

10 cents each; 10 plants, in 10 varieties, 80 cents, \$6 per 100.

Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of 15 of the most distinct and newest varieties.

***ACALYPHA**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Tricolor. Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; attains a height of 5 to 7 feet in South Florida. One of the most brilliant foliage plants.

Sanderii. A very striking ornamental plant, of strong growth. Leaves dark green; from each axil spring long rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers. It is a constant bloomer, and is best grown as a pot-plant. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. Also known as Manila Wonder, Medusa, etc.

ACACIA FARNESIANA

(Popinac)

Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each, \$2 and \$4 for 10.

A well-known and popular variety; branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round, yellow balls. Very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

AGAVE

(Century Plant)

Americana Recurvata. With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 50 cents; large specimens, \$1 to \$5 each.

Americana Variegata. Margined yellow. 50 cents; large plants, \$1 to \$5 each.

***ARALIA FILICIFOLIA**

25 and 50 cents each.

A good decorative plant, with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple.

***ALLAMANDA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Cathartica. Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer.

Hendersonii. Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber almost perpetual bloomer.

***BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA**

(Climber)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A new variety of Bougainvillea, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It is of rapid growth, and must be trained upon a trellis, arbor or pillar. Hardy in South Florida. A most valuable climber.

BIGNONIA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Speciosa. Climber. Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah.

Venusta. Climber. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter.

***BROWALLIA GIGANTEA**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

A beautiful new flowering plant, useful both for bedding and for pots. Plant is of strong, compact growth and produces a profusion of flowers about an inch in diameter; color intense indigo-blue. Never without flowers.

***CESTRUM**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Free-blooming shrub.

Nocturnum (Night-Blooming Jasmine). Flowers greenish white during summer; very fragrant at night.

***CROTONS**

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Can supply 30 best broad and narrow-leaved varieties. This grand bedding plant we cannot too highly recommend. They also make most desirable pot-plants for the window-garden or conservatory in winter. The leaves are brilliantly variegated with almost every color. They stand the hottest sunshine, which brings out their most brilliant colors. They succeed admirably in South Florida and tropical countries, where there is no danger of frost. When bedded in open ground for summer effect, lift the plants carefully in the fall with a good ball of earth about the roots, and they will not shed their leaves.

DURANTA PLUMIERI

25 to 50 cents each.

Beautiful tall-growing shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter.

DRACAENA

(Dragon Tree)

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties quite brightly. Graceful and easily grown.

Amabilis. Stout grower; leaves variegated green, white, and pale violet. 50 cents each.

Congesta. Leaves narrow; upright and of compact growth. Dark green, very ornamental and easily grown. 25 cents to \$2 each.

Fragrans. Broad green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 50 cents to \$2 each.

Regina. A broad-leaved variety, with a narrow white edge. Very distinct. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Terminalis. Bronzy green, flaked crimson and white. A beautiful decorative plant. 25 to 50 cents each.

***EUPHORBIA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Splendens. A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer.

Sanguinea. Foliage brown-carmine, veins carmine; fine bedder.

***FICUS**

Elastica (India Rubber Tree). With broad leaves; very ornamental. 12 inches, 50 cents; 24 inches, \$1.

Parcellii. A white, variegated plant; rapid grower; 25 to 50 cents.

***FRANCISCEA EXIMIA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents.

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant, and a profuse bloomer.

***HABROTHAMNUS**

15 cents each, \$1 for 10.

Elegans. Flowers tubular, purplish-red; of easy culture; constant bloomer.

Newellii. Flowers tubular, bright crimson, large, and produced in dense terminal clusters.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS

(Chinese Hibiscus)

From 3-inch pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$3 for 10.

Valuable free-blooming plants, for all subtropical regions. 12 varieties, double and single. Colors include crimson, red, yellow and salmon.

***JASMINUM**

(Jasmine)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large plants, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white.

Hirsutum. Flowers white. Will stand some frost.

Multiflorum (Star Jasmine). Flowers white, star-shaped.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer.

***MEYENIA ERECTA**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Coerulea. A large shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant.

Alba. Flowers white.

***PENTAS LANCEOLATA**

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

A most desirable new plant. Flowers white, in corymbs somewhat similar to *Bouvardias*. A profuse and continuous bloomer. This plant should be in every collection.

***PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS**

25 cents each, \$2 for 10; large size, from 4 and 5-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$4 per 100.

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well, giving a mosaic-like effect.

***PHORMIUM TENAX**

(New Zealand Flax)

25 cents to \$2 each.

Long, narrow green leaves, 3 to 6 feet in length; rigid and erect, with a narrow brownish-red margin. A desirable plant for tropical sections.

***PAVONIA INTERMEDIA**

(Gœthea)

25 cents; large plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents.

A malvaceous plant of easy culture. The crimson bracts surrounding the purplish calyx segments make this plant remarkably attractive. Blooms from November to April.

***POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA**

25 cents each.

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson.

***SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA**

Strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 4-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

With sword-like leaves. Green, marbled with lighter shade. An effective bedding plant. Very tropical in appearance.

SOLANUM AZUREUM, or SEA-FORTHIANUM

15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10.

Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers, with golden anthers; fragrant. Very desirable.

SWAINSONA

15 cents each, \$1 for 10.

Galegifolia Alba. Flowers pure white, produced in sprays of 10 to 15 each; and resembling a white sweet pea. Blooms nearly the whole year. One of the best white-flowering plants.

Galegifolia Rosea. Rose-colored flowers.

TECOMA

(Climber)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Jasminoides. Flowers white, with pink center.

Capensis. Flowers bright red. Continually in bloom. Can be used as a climber.

Palms.

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms, we are making a specialty of them and have them in immense quantities, and can supply them by the 100 or 1,000. We devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses, where they have free circulation of air, and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly well hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand long-distance carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change from a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cowdung, and some bone-meal. Give ample drainage, and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade, during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small ones twice during summer. **The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.**

Areca Lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 25 cents each; 4-inch pots, 18 to 20 inches, 50 cents; 4-inch pots, 24 to 30 inches, 75 cents. Fine specimen plants, 3 in a 5-inch pot, 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each; 3 plants in 6-inch pot, 30 to 36 inches, \$3.50.

Areca Rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish-green in young plants. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.

***Chamærops Argentea, Canariensis, and Gracilis** are beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; larger, 75 cents to \$1 each.

***Chamærops Fortunei, or Excelsa** (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10.

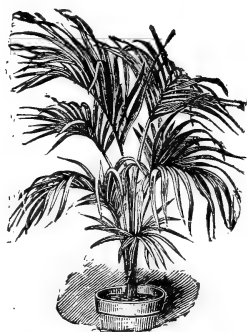
Cocos Weddelliana. The most graceful of all small Palms; stems slender and erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 10 to 12 inches, 50 cents; 15 inches, 75 cents each.

***Corypha Australis.** Of robust growth and dark green foliage; can stand a lower temperature than Latanias. Plants 8 to 10 inches high, 25 cents each; 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents; 20 to 24 inches, \$1.00.

Cycas Revoluta (Sago Palm). Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green, pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply handsome plants. Plants with stems, 4 inches in diameter, 6 to 8 leaves, \$2; 8 to 10 leaves, \$2.50; 10 to 12 leaves, \$3; larger sizes, \$5 to \$7.

Dioon Edule. A Mexican Cycad, with long glaucous green leaves. Produces an edible nut. Plants 5 years old, 50 cents, \$4 for 10.

KENTIA



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader, and stem often of darker color. 15 inches, 50 cents; 18 inches, 75 cents; 24 inches, \$2.50; beautiful specimen plants, 36 inches high, from 6-inch pots, \$3; 36 to 40 inches, 8-inch pots, very stocky, \$4.

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.

Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-Leaved Palm). A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 10 to 12 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10; larger sizes, \$2 to \$5 each.



ARECA LUTESCENS.

*LATANIA BORBONICA

(Chinese Fan Palm)

Desirable for decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes.

3-inch pots, 2 characterized leaves, 12 inches high,	\$0 25
4-inch " 3 " " 15 " "	35
4-inch " 4 " " 15 " "	50
5-inch " 5 " " 15-18 " "	75
6-inch " 5-6 " " 20 " "	1 00
6-inch " 7 " " 24 " "	2 50

Ornamental Gardening for Americans

By Elias A. Long, Landscape Architect. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work, with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. \$2.

**PANDANUS UTILIS.**

Pandanus Utilis (Screw Pine.) A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long spine-edged leaves are arranged in screw-like order; of easy cultivation. 8 inches, 25 cents, 10 to 12 inches, stocky, 50 cents, 15 inches, 75 cents, 18 inches, \$1 each.

PHOENIX**(The Date Palm)**

Prices of plants, unless noted, 10 to 12 inches, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 20 to 24 inches, 75 cents each; 24 to 30 inches, 5 to 7 characterized leaves, \$1 each; 24 to 30 inches, 8 to 10 characterized leaves, very stocky, \$1.50 each.

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further South. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 25 degrees. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

***Canariensis.** Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in Middle Florida. Attains large size.

***Farinifera.** A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage deep green.

***Pumila.** Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

**PHOENIX RECLINATA.**

***Reclinata.** A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

***Rupicola** (rock-loving.) A species of recent introduction, and very scarce. It is the handsomest and most graceful of the genus; of dwarf habit, leaves drooping. Plants 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents; 18 to 20 inches, 75 cents; 24 inches, \$1.

***Sylvestris** (Sylvan, or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm.) Leaves very long, grayish green, pinnae numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus, and a most valuable variety.

***Tenuis** (narrow.) Of recent introduction, resembles the Common Date Palm, but more slender, and finer in all its parts.

Zanzibarensis. With broad pinnae and compact habit.

PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRAE**(Australian Feather Palm)**

12 to 15 inches, 25 cents each; 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents each.

Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety.

**SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.**

Seaforthia, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana (Illawarra Palm.)

Elegans. An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes and well known. 12 to 15 inches, 25 cents; 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents each.

Special Collection of Palms

We will supply the following collection of Palms, selection to be left with us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 to 18 inches high, \$3.

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 18 to 24 inches high, \$6.

10 varieties, 4 to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 30 inches high, \$10.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.

Greenhouse Department

COVERS UPWARDS OF 60,000 FEET UNDER GLASS

THIS branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a Special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the first of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introductions. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

**Georgia State Board of Entomology,
ATLANTA, GA.**

Official Certificate No. 1.

To Whom it May Concern:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That, in accordance with an Act of Assembly approved December 20, 1898, I, (assisted by W. F. Fiske) have, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1902, made an inspection of the nurseries of P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, at Augusta, Ga., and that I have found the Stock in these nurseries apparently free from the San Jose Scale and all other insects and diseases of a seriously injurious nature and that these premises are equipped with an adequate fumigating house.

This Certificate is to cover only stock grown in the above named nurseries, and becomes invalid 12 months from date.

W. M. Scott

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.



Special attention is called to our very large stock of Palms and Winter-Blooming Plants, as described in Catalogue No. 2, which will be mailed free on application.

No San Jose Scale

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest. They are inspected every twelve months by the Georgia State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Write for our Special Prices on

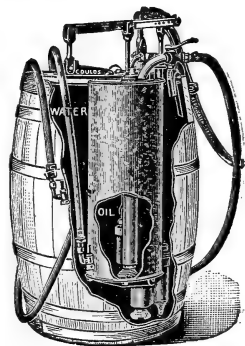
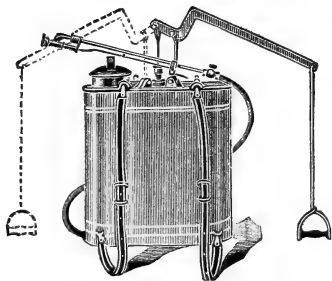
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Horticultural and Agricultural

Subjects, we would refer them to the following

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By Manly Miles. A handbook for farmers on the principles and practice of draining, giving the results of his extended experience in laying tile drains. The directions for the laying out and the construction of tile drains will enable the farmer to avoid the errors of imperfect construction and the disappointment that must necessarily follow. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.00.

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Araucaria	42	Guava	41	Platanus	24
Arborvitæ	32, 33, 34	Gynerium	36	Plums	11, 12
Ardisia	25	Habrothamnus	43	Podocarpus	35
Aristolochia	31	Hedera	31	Poinsettia	43
Ash	23	Hedge Plants	32	Pomegranates	17, 20
Aucuba	25	Hibiscus	43	Pomelo	41
Azalea	18, 26	Holly	28	Poplar	24
Banana	41	Honeysuckle	20, 31	Privet	28, 33
Berberis	18, 27, 32	Hydrangea	20	Prunus	23
Bignonia	31, 42	Hypericum	20	Psidium	41
Blackberries	15	Ilex	28	Ptychosperma	45
Bougainvillea	42	Illicium	28	Pyrus	19
Browallia	42	Insects	2, 3	Quinces	17
Budleya	18	Ivy	30, 31	Quercus	24, 29
Callicarpa	18	Japan Oleaster	16, 27	Raspberries	15
Calycanthus	18	Japan Quince	19, 33	Retinospora	35
Camellia	27	Jasmine	31, 43	Rhododendron	29
Camphor	41	Juniperus	35	Rhus Cotinus	20
Cape Jasmine	28	Kadsura	31	Rhynchospermum	31
Cedrus	34	Kalmia	28	Roses	31, 33, 36, 39
Celtis	22	Kentia	44	Rosmarinus	20
Cephalotaxus	34	Kinkan, or Kum Kwat	41	Rudbeckia	20
Cerasus	22, 27	Kœlreuteria	23	Ruscus	29
Cestrum	42	Lagerstroemia	20	Salix	24
Chamærops	27, 44	Latania	44	Sansevieria	43
Cherries	6	Laurus	27, 28	Sapindus	24
Chestnuts	13	Lemons	41	Seaforthia	45
Chilopsis	19	Libocedrus	35	Small Fruits	15, 16
Chionanthus	18	Ligustrum	28, 33	Snowball	21
Chinese Crab Apple	24	Lilac	20, 21	Solanum	31, 43
Cinnamomum	41	Limes	24	Spiræa	19, 21, 33
Citrus	18, 32, 41	Linden	23, 24	Spraying	3
Clematis	31	Liriodendron	23	Spray Pumps	46
Clerodendron	19	Lonicera	20, 31	Sterculia	24
Cleyera	25	Loquat	16	Strawberries	15, 16
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Corchorus	19	Melia	23	Sycamore	24
Cornus	22	Meyenia	43	Symphoricarpos	21
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Crotons	42	Mulberries	16, 24	Tamarix	21
Cupressus	34	Musa	41	Taxus	35
Cycas	44	Myrtus	28	Tea, or Sweet Olive	29
Cydonia	19, 33	Nectarines	6	Tecoma	43
Cypress	34	Neviusia	20	Texas Umbrella Tree	24
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS	18, 21	Norfolk Island Pine	42	Thea Bohea	29
DECIDUOUS TREES	22, 24	Nut-Bearing Trees	13, 14	Tilia	24
Deutzia	19	Olea	29	Ulmus	24
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Dracæna	43	Oranges	41	Viburnum	21, 29
Duranta	43	Ornamental Grasses	36	Vitex	21
Elæagnus	16, 19, 27	Ornamental Trees for Sub-		Walnuts	14, 24
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Eulalia	36	Pæonies	20	Yucca	30
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